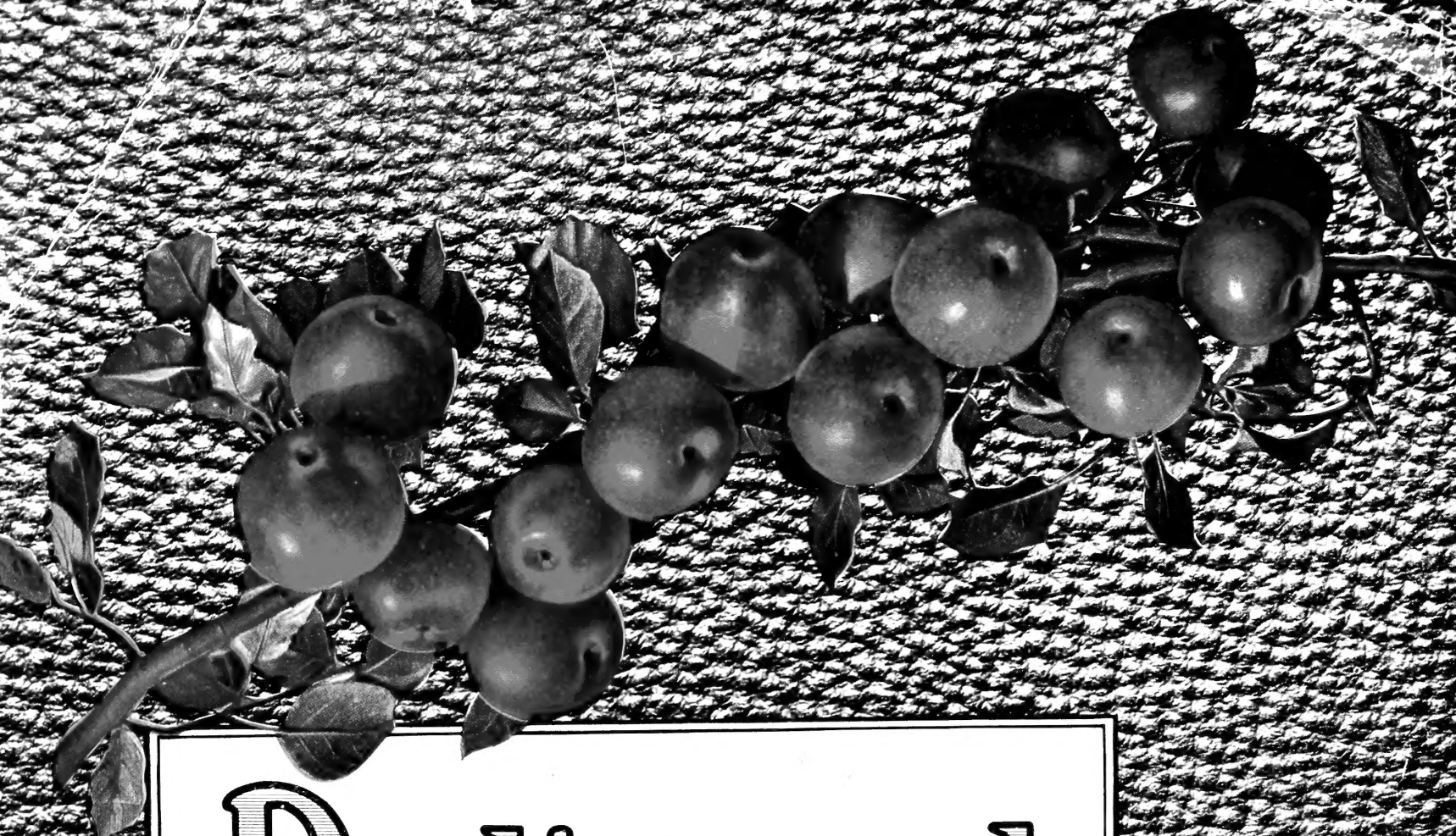


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Pedigreed Horticulture

THE MONCRIEF SYSTEM
OF PEDIGREEING KNOWN
FRUITAGE PREPOTENCY

WINFIELD NURSERIES

WINFIELD NURSERY CO. J. MONCRIEF, PRES.
WINFIELD, KANSAS



Warranty

WE WARRANT you honest service—a careful interest in your future welfare in connection with the fulfillment of every order entrusted to our care.

WE WARRANT you honest goods—to be as represented to be. We cannot, however, prevent providential causes, changes or conditions and will not be bound therefor.

WINFIELD NURSERY CO., Winfield, Kans.

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Free Consultation or Advice

We maintain a special department for advising with planters of either home or commercial orchards, having made a very careful study for years of all subjects pertaining to the success of growing of fruit. We are very glad indeed to help those who would like advice on any subject connected with fruit-growing, such as location, acreage, soil, varieties, costs, cultivation, pruning, spraying and marketing.

We have made a special study of the following subjects:

"Class of Soil," "Best Quality Apples," "Varieties Profitable for Local or State Markets," "Best Varieties Profitable for Eastern Markets," "Varieties Profitable for Fancy Export Markets," "Corporation

Plans of Fruit-Growers' Associations," "Pruning," "Spraying," etc.

Remember the service is entirely free.

In the planting of a future orchard if you will simply write us the number of acres, the location desired, class or classes of fruit, we will furnish you complete plans for starting in as profitable a way as possible.

While this information has cost us thousands and thousands of dollars, beside many years of valuable time and experience, we are glad to furnish it entirely free, and in such cases as the quantities and conditions warrant we will be glad to send a special and expert representative to investigate local conditions, environments and consult with you on the ground.

Pedigreed Horticulture

INTRODUCTORY

In expressing our sincerest thanks for the exceeding confidence bestowed upon us

IN THE **Past**

We express here our renewed assurance that we shall serve with sincerity of purpose, to be really helpful

IN THE **Present**

That we may retain all confidences of the past, add more through present transactions and enlarge with you opportunities

FOR THE **Future**

With such assurances—and believing that we have both stocks and service, unusually beneficial, we subscribe ourselves

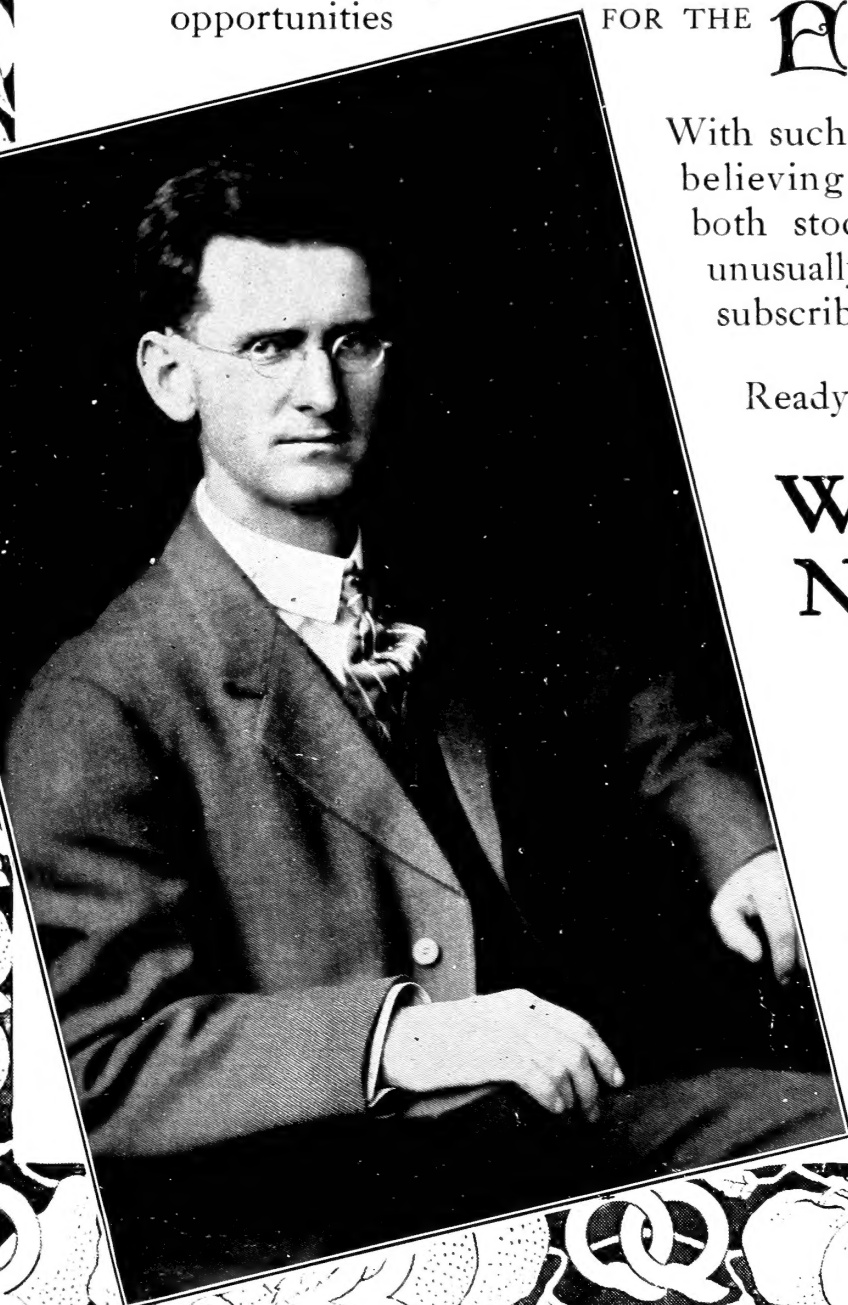
Ready to serve

Winfield Nurseries



WINFIELD NURSERY CO

J. Moncrief, President
H. S. Baker, Secretary



Greater Profits *from* Fruit Growing

A Plain Talk on Genealogy or How to Avoid the Fatality of Growing Drone Trees

We have no desire to offer on the above subject any new ideas which are not wholly in harmony with nature's constant and unalterable laws.

We have no time to waste here in debate upon subjects which are not vital to the happiness and profit of fruit growers.

You are either now engaged in raising fruit or are perhaps investigating its possibilities as a livelihood, an investment or for family use.

We are engaged in the growing of trees.

The subject of tree genealogy vitally affects us both.

It regulates the quality and the quantity of your crop.

It regulates the quality and the quantity of our patronage.

You cannot afford to grow inferior fruit or furnish soil and labor in the growing of drone trees or those whose quantity or quality bearing habits make them unprofitable.

We cannot afford to grow trees of questionable quality simply because we cannot afford to sell them.

You cannot afford to buy trees of unknown parentage because you cannot afford to plant them.

We cannot afford to grow pedigreed trees unless we get a fair and reasonable profit.

Our greatest profit however, comes from unexpected patronage—the orders which others send us just because you and other patrons have appreciated supreme or unusual quality and told others so.

We say unexpected patronage—that is, from unexpected sources.

Quality will win in the end and that makes expectancy certain.

Like all good rules, this works both ways.

If we furnish poor quality, we will also hear from it.

A recommendation may be to beware as well as to approve.

We will never furnish you a tree knowingly that would not merit as much praise as you would be glad to express.

There are two essential characteristics that every tree must have to make it profitable—quality bearing and quantity bearing.

Both of these habits must actually be in the tree as no amount of labor or time can place them there.

One of the fixed laws of nature is that like begets like; that everything reproduces after its kind.

Cultivation and selection will bring out or develop a predominance of the better elements or habits, but we cannot enlarge upon that which is not there.

No amount of fanning will produce a fire where there is no spark.

No amount of cultivation will put inherent quality into a tree.

The true science of tree quality starts with original quality just as it does in live stock.

We cannot breed scrub animals into thoroughbreds—we must start with thoroughbreds.

Proper feeding and training may improve thoroughbreds, but it never made one.

There is a difference in the nature of trees, one nature produces apples, another pears and another oranges.

We cannot tell you just what this difference is, but it is certainly true.

We see and benefit by this difference simply in the results.

Because we cannot explain this difference does not make it untrue.

Now there is a difference in trees,

a difference extends to trees of the same variety.

Whether it is in the sap or the wood we cannot say, but we know it is there because it produces different results.

Difference in Production of Trees

Some trees will produce poor quality of fruit and little of it.

Some trees will produce plenty of poor quality habitually.

Then some trees will produce splendid quality but a spare quantity.

None of these conditions are ideal and can never be made profitable.

But there is an occasional tree that bears both quality and quantity and does it with a regularity—no one can tell you what makes the difference.

In the breeding of live stock, we call this difference or this habit "prepotency."

It applies equally in every way to tree distinction.

A thoroughbred sire of quality and a thoroughbred dam of quality will produce thoroughbred young of quality.

Not part of the time, but all the time.

This is the order of nature.

You buy and plant good seed corn, but after the kernel or grain germinates you have no more left than if you had planted your own home bred seed—except prepotency.

Some animals of any variety will exceed in size or vigor—another evidence of prepotency.

So we find the same natural laws of prepotency in the animal life and in the vegetable or plant life—the tree life.

Prepotency fixes the quality-bearing tendency and the quantity-bearing habit and governs unmistakably in the hardiness, vigor and distinctiveness of every individual tree.

Here is where we differ in our method of tree growing or breeding.

Ninety per cent of all the trees sold are propagated from scions taken promiscuously or without any special

knowledge as to each parent tree's bearing prepotency.

The greater part of these, by far, are cut from stock trees which have been allowed to grow up in the nursery row for scion cutting purposes, while others are taken from bearing orchards, the variety only being considered.

For the benefit of beginners we will explain that a scion is a little twig. This twig is grafted or budded into a root stock. Usually French Crab Seedling stock is used because of its hardiness. The top which grows on this comes from the scion and takes of its nature and variety.

That is why scions of valuable prepotency are especially desirable.

Now there is no way to know definitely the prepotency of the scion except we first ascertain the prepotency of the tree.

All the scions taken off of any tree will have the same prepotency as the parent tree.

So these special individual specimen trees in the bearing orchard are marked by us.

If they prove their quality-bearing and quantity-bearing and also regularity-of-bearing habit, then we give them the pedigreed mark and use for scion breeding purposes.

We maintain a constant and vigorous lookout for exhibits of fruit of very exceptional merit, much of it found winning the Grand Prizes in the show room, and then we go to the orchard producing it and when the fruit crop is on the tree, mark those exceptional trees, obtaining the exclusive right from the owner to all scions therefrom.

This is the theory and the practice upon which we breed every pedigreed tree sold you.

Naturally this costs considerable more than the ordinary grown tree.

But the difference of prepotency of such trees is worth five times alone the price asked.

There is no way to compare their cost with the cost of ordinary grown

nursery trees—the ordinaries are worthless, while these will net a splendid profit based upon their actual weight in gold.

Orcharding requires in addition to the investment in ground or soil, the expense of trees, planting, cultivating, pruning and other care, besides seven to ten long years of anxious waiting, before it is ready to bear—and then we discover that we have made a grave and false start with drone trees or trees without quality-bearing and quantity-bearing prepotency.

Years and years of time, a great expense, and then an unprofitable investment at last.

Orcharding is profitable, but scrub stock will no more pay in the orchard than in live stock breeding or grain growing.

The slight difference in the start is nothing as compared with the results in the end.

Patrick Henry said, "I know of no way to judge the future but by the past." Then

Ordinary stock means 7 chances out of 10 that you will lose.

Pedigreed Stock means 9 chances out of 10 that you will win.

Let the gamblers plant questionable quality.

Greater profits from fruit growing lies in the tree with a prepotency—Pedigreed Trees.

Jefferson
President

The Best Trees Ever Grown

For many years in the nursery or tree growing business we followed the old method of propagation—just as practiced by nurseries today. Our thought being to grow strong vigorous stock of salable varieties, with an ambition to produce as handsome quality of stock as our competition or better.

We have not changed our ambition in this nor have we anything to retract in our past relations with our patrons. Our trees have always compared favorably in quality with those of any other nursery. Our trees were propagated in the same manner—yes in the same manner as has been the custom for centuries. This is still the cheapest method of producing trees. It eliminates one-half to three-fourths of the time, saves two-thirds at least of the expense of obtaining scions and multiplies the quantity obtainable. It is yet the only method by which trees can and are produced and sold at a low price.

Healthy Trees Compared With Profitable Trees

When you simply buy trees—the other fellow only sells you trees. You only buy quality of the stock—he simply sells you healthy quality. You have no guarantee or insurance as to profitableness, because he knows no more of the future than you. He knows that the tree grew from a scion off of a certain variety—that's all he knows

about it. Heretofore that is all the buyers asked to know. We do not believe this is going to satisfy future tree buyers or planters—at least not after they know what we now know.

Several years ago we became intensely interested on the subject of why so many orchards were failures. The horticultural papers were filled with articles on the subject. Some urged more spraying, some better pruning and some more extensive cultivation, but while we believed in all of these, we felt convinced that there was a deeper cause. We studied every phase of the question and from every angle, only to be further and fully convinced that the real fault was in the tree itself. Now as the grown or bearing tree was only a nursery tree grown up good reasoning would prove that whatever the full grown tree lacked, that same quality was lacking in the young tree or in the beginning.

We spent an enormous sum of money and time in further investigation along this line, only to find it to be true and the real fundamental cause of nearly every orchard failure. We traveled in many states and thoroughly inspected hundreds of bearing orchards and without a single exception, we found in every orchard a few trees, only a very small percentage of the whole number, which had a good crop of well formed

and almost perfect fruit. It seemed remarkably strange to us that we had never noticed such a marked difference before.

We know that this same condition is true with animals, there are always in every herd some specially well built or select specimens, and that these are the ones that we select for breeders or propagating purposes. We know also that we select our grain this way; from the small percentage that is especially fine in quality and we get larger and better crops.

Bred From Proven Trees

Why not use these unusual bearing trees for propagation?

And—here is where the real conscious inspiration for our present propagation methods began; to breed trees or propagate them from known bearing trees which have proven in the actual orchard that they have remarkable or unusual bearing qualities or habits.

But there was yet another factor to be determined, and this necessitated more waiting and time—we must know that these trees will bear often enough or regularly before they would make good breeding stock. So we marked the trees, made a careful record of them and kept a close watch. Some proved wanting in this essential requisite for profitability while others showed quite as remarkable habit or yearly regularity as in quantity bearing.

Ah, these were the trees we had been searching for and the kind of trees we have been marking, recording, watching, testing, proving and using ever since. Trees that we know will bear profitably.

This proved an actual financial loss to us, for the present at least. We had been growing trees by an old method, and still the general method, and from which we could not change without great expense and with several years of lost time, before we could bring the new-plan-bred trees to the market. Then too, the old method of propagation was so much cheaper and planters were so indifferent or ignorant as to real quality value and the expense of taking the new story effectively to tree buyers and planters. All this time of course our competi-

PLAT OF ORCHARD

Showing Trees of X—1—O in Variety *Mammoth Black Twig*

DIRECTIONS—Count tree rows each way; take a rule and draw a line around dots needed so that each dot will represent a tree; then indicate on outside of orchard line points of the compass with N. E. S. W.
Each dot will now represent a tree in the orchard. Mark the dots that represent the above variety with one of the three characters according to their merits. *X—no. Peppin to the North*

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South

RECORD OF PEDIGREE

FOR
THE WINFIELD NURSERY CO.
WINFIELD, KANSAS

Grower *R.C. Dixon* State *Kans* Date *Sept 11-1911*

Postoffice *Arkansas City* No. of X *35* Location North *12*

Variety *Mammoth Black Twig* No. of I *57* (First-class crop)

No. of Trees *600* No. of O *57* (Second-class trees)

Age of Trees *9 years* Irrigated *No*

Kind of ground grown on *Sandy Loam* (Poor crop or barren trees)

Is orchard pruned and clear of water sprouts or neglected *Pruned in fine shape*

Are there any dead limbs, Blight, Anthracnose, San Jose scale, or other disease in orchard or near vicinity *No*

If so give full particulars

X TREES *8*

Height *10-12* ft. Estimated average crop in bushels *yes*

Spread *18* in. Is fruit moderately or highly colored *yes*

Diameter trunk *8* in. Is fruit moderately or highly colored *yes*

Average number of seed found per apple (based upon examination of five apples) *5/5*

Are these trees choice to breed from in every respect *yes*

If not state reason

Estimated total number scions can furnish *3500*

Average length of scions *5 to 8 in*

CAUTION—All scions must be new fruit wood growth of present year. Do not include water sprouts or two-year-old wood.

Prize winners at County, State or National shows as follows, giving year, place and prize won

Remarks

These trees not to be marked as no scions or buds are to be cut from this class.
Mark "O" in plat on opposite side of sheet for the purpose of further study another year.

Estimate average crop per tree in bushels

Is size, color or quality equal to "X" Trees

This class not to be marked in orchard.
Mark "O" in plat on opposite side of sheet for future study.

Is tree bearing poor fruit or barren *very little fruit of any kind*

RECORD SHEET
Showing Manner in Which
We Keep Record of Pedigreed Trees

tion was still growing cheap trees and selling them on price alone.

There was no way to begin the new way of propagation gradually. We were at the parting of the ways, it must either be to breed trees from cheaply secured scions taken promiscuously or from expensively secured scions obtained only from trees that had been tested out in bearing orchards. Then the supply of scions. We could get the promiscuous kinds by the million, but of

tested scions there was a very limited supply, as only one tree out of probably a hundred was good enough, and they scattered over many states.

Our answer to ourselves was that it would be absolutely criminal to still breed from questionable scions, knowing what we now knew—and our decision was that merit will win in the end and as we are striving to build a permanent business, a lasting monument of good will as well as a present profit, that there are enough people in this country who will appreciate quality for a present trade, and that their success or profits will be so much greater than their neighbors who plant the ordinary bred trees, that the contract in results will finally bring us our reward, the greatest trade of quality buyers.

Every tree sold under our Pedigreed Tree Guarantee has been grown from a scion off of an actual bearing tree which has proven exceptional in quality-bearing, quantity-bearing and in regularity of crop.

We maintain a perfect record of all selected trees, characteristics of them, number of scions obtained from them (we might say her), of the young trees grown from these scions and the purchaser of them, and then still a vigilant watch of their reproductive growth and habits in our customers' hands.

Whole Thing in a Nutshell

Suppose you buy one thousand trees, just ordinary old-style nursery-grown, and plant an orchard. Perhaps fifty or a hundred of those trees were grown from scions off of an actual bearing tree with sufficient quality and quantity habits to make it profitable. Now no matter how profitable those fifty or hundred trees prove they can never make up for the nine hundred or nine hundred and fifty drones or insufficient bearers.

There is no way that any nurseryman can pick you out one hundred or one thousand trees which have been grown from scions off of profitably bearing trees, where he has propagated under the old system or by the old method, because he doesn't know which old tree each young tree came off of. Your willingness to pay more for them doesn't get you any better stock, except perhaps just pick of trees so far as outward appearance goes.

By the new method, however, the reverse is true and as we grow with a certainty you also buy with a certainty. If we know each individual fruit bearing tree and keep a careful record of all scions taken from it

and the young trees grown from such scions, then we know absolutely the past blood record of every individual tree sold you and you can buy and plant an orchard of one hundred or one thousand trees, knowing that every tree came from heavy bearing fruit trees, and even though once in a while there will be a tree that will not reproduce true parentage tendencies, the drones will be so few that your orchard will never miss the shortage of bearing stock.

Mechanical Facilities

Storage Building and Fumigation House

—Our large storage building, eighty feet square on the inside and sixteen feet high, is erected with three dead air spaces in the walls, three thicknesses of insulated felt, two of lumber and the brick and stone wall. The roof, doors, and all other parts of this building conform strictly to the most improved method for a modern storage building. The main storage room is cut off from the packing room, which insures absolutely no exposure of the tender fibrous roots of stock while being packed. Thousands of dollars have been spent on these packing facilities alone in order to handle nursery stock by the most approved methods and the increase in our business will demand another building this summer. The fumigation room was planned after consulting the best buildings of this kind in all parts of the United States and according to the approved plans of several of our leading state horticultural inspectors. This building is an air tight room with slat bottom whereby the chemicals can be placed underneath the slats so as to thoroughly fumigate the nursery stock. While this section of the country is located in a district far removed from orchard pests of any kind, no block of stock here having been condemned by an inspector since we have been in business, we take the precaution of fumigating all of the young stock and seed which we plant and trees which would be liable to have any small insect eggs not visible to the eye are fumigated before being shipped out to the trade, in order to insure our customers clean healthy nursery stock.

Shipping Facilities—We have the A., T. & S. F., Southern Kansas, Walnut Valley, Frisco and Missouri Pacific railways. Twenty-five or thirty trains pass through in all directions daily. Also Wells Fargo, Pacific and United States Express companies. No city in the West has better shipping facilities.

Notice to Customers

In Ordering By Mail—State plainly your post office, also point to which you want stock shipped, or still better write to office, when regular mail order blank will be sent you. Orders from unknown parties should be accompanied by cash or satisfactory references.

Time of Shipment—This depends very much upon the season of the year. Trees cannot be delivered in the fall until after ripened by the frost. All orders accepted, as to time of shipment will be subject to our discretion, as customer's interests and ours are mutual in regard to the successful planting of trees.

Our Responsibility

Over one-third million dollars in our combined companies invested in real estate; \$250,000.00 of this is invested in commercial orchards alone.

Holdings

The Winfield Nursery Co., Winfield, Kan.—Location of home nurseries, general offices, storage and packing buildings.

Wellington Branch Plant—Including large stock of Apple, Peach and Forestry seedlings. Over four million pure Speciosa Catalpa Seedlings were grown here in 1910.

Hackney Branch Plant—Ideal, sandy-loam land here with fine clay subsoil, devoted exclusively to Fruit Trees of Quality. Over one million fruit trees planted in this plant in 1910.

Huntsville, Alabama—Especially adapted to Pear, Cherry and Peach. Nearly one hundred thousand Hottes Elberta alone grown in this plant last year.

The Moncrief Orchards Co., Palisade, Colo.—In this magnificent fruit valley we hold 120 acres of four-year-old Elberta peach orchard now valued at \$1,100 per acre. Twenty acres bearing apple orchard planted to Ragan, Stayman Winesap and other choice varieties. Value, \$1,500 per acre. These lands in the most famous irrigated fruit belt in the world, "Grand Valley," furnish us over 15,000 choice Elberta trees from which to secure our buds in our own orchards alone.

The Green River Fruit & Land Co., Green River, Utah—Three hundred acres planted here on best irrigated fruit land to Bartlett, Beurre D'Anjou, Kieffer and Garber pear; Elberta, Champion and Salway peach, and best varieties of apple. This fruit land alone was appraised at \$129,000 in the fall of 1909. It gives us over 40,000 **Quality Trees** from which to select buds.

Your Co-operation Wanted

You Progressive Fruit-Grower—This is a personal word to you requesting that you make a thorough study of your own orchard. While you are doing this, if you observe any varieties showing trees of marked and improved individuality, kindly notify us of your observations. Proper compensation will be allowed you for your trouble. We will appreciate greatly any aid you may render toward the improvement of Winfield Trees of Quality.

Appreciation From Highest Authorities

Extract from a letter written us by A. D. Shamel of the United States Department of Agriculture, dated Nov. 17, 1911:

"This summer I ran onto a lot of folks who didn't believe that there was any such thing as bud variations, in fact I think the majority of fruit-growers are under that impression, simply from the fact that we have been taught that difference in trees under similar conditions are due to local soil conditions or the influence of stocks on scions. Difference of limbs on the same tree can hardly be explained from such causes, however, and if we admit as any careful observer must, variation in limbs of the individual tree, then logically, the possibility of bud variation and resultant individual tree variation must be admitted.

In citrus fruits we are finding marked difference in individual trees under the same conditions in the following characters: productiveness, time of ripening fruit, number of seeds, shape of fruits, thorniness of trees, and habit of growth of trees. The seed, thorn and season of ripening are characters that could hardly be due to any other cause than bud variation. Admitting this, why not admit that variation in other characters are due to the same cause?

I feel sure that in order to reap the benefit of the progressive work that you are doing in bud selection that it will be necessary to determine the extent and importance of individual tree variation in commercial orchards of established varieties and carry on a campaign of education along this line. In order to do this most effectively you will need data secured from individual trees in these groves or orchards.

Some of the citrus growers both here and in Florida are numbering every tree in their orchards, when the fruit is picked from each tree, the picking foreman records in a note book the yield of each tree. In some cases this data is put down (recorded), in boxes of fruit or the fruit is weighed with a pair of scales mounted on a truck, or the number of fruits is counted by a trained laborer. It is not a difficult or expensive matter when once organized for it. Some citrus growers are finding that 15 per cent of their trees are producing the bulk of their crop, much to their surprise.

The Baldwin orchard that I spoke about in my letter where we found the striking individual tree bearing full crop this season, the "off" season in Connecticut, was the Hale and Coleman orchard at Seymour, Connecticut. Mr. J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn., is the owner and manager of this orchard. The Ben Davis trees on this property had as good crop this season as last, so that it occurred to me if this variety bore a crop this season why not the Baldwin? Further the 18 Baldwin trees we marked scattered over the orchard bore ideal crops with no apparent explanation, why the rest of the trees were barren. Mr. Hale was sure that three of these trees at least had full crops last season, so that we wondered

whether or not some Baldwin trees might not be regular croppers. If so and this character can be propagated, what a financially important fact this will be to Baldwin growers! The determination of individual tree behavior or performance in established orchards appeals to me as similar to the study of the individual dairy cow in a herd. Before the Babcock test, and records of milk production were undertaken, people for hundreds of years had little or no notion of the importance of the individual cow from the profit standpoint. In a few years all this has been changed and practically all dairy herds are studied in order to weed out the unprofitable cows or "borders." Only once in a great while is a cow found that is a record-breaking performer, similar perhaps to the possible rarity of great tree performers (bud sports), but the greatest commercial importance lies in bringing the average for the herd up to the average of the good performers, and the weeding out of the poor performers. May not our most important work be similarly the production of strains or "Klans" of established varieties the individuals of which produce like the best individual under similar conditions?

How We Propagate and Insure Our Trade Superior Trees

The French Crab Seedling Stock has long been known among competent nurserymen as the best root stock possible to secure upon which to graft apple scions. The stock is much hardier, cleaner of disease and of more vigorous growth than any other root stock yet found. It is a wild, hardy crab of France, and usually the seeds are imported and grown in this country. The stock is thoroughly fumigated so that no chance for disease of any kind to enter the growing stock is left. This is done in order to destroy any and all insects that might be overlooked by the glass of the inspector.

Onto these special French Crab Seedling roots are budded or grafted the carefully selected buds or scions taken from the bearing, proven and tested pedigreed trees.

The buds or scions from each tree are carefully and individually recorded, so at all times we can tell the parentage of any trees which we may select for you from our nursery. This method insures vigorous trees and insures vitality and superior root systems in nursery rows. It also insures the planter big crops of fine quality of fruit at an early age, which will command the highest price upon the market.

Early Bearing and Superior Roots

The Pedigreed System of propagating fruit trees gives us trees which come into bearing much earlier than the ordinary stock; in fact the pedigreed trees will pay for themselves many times, and even the ground upon which they are planted and the entire expense of cultivation before the questionable varieties will even come into bearing. We make a large distinction, too, in the manner of grafting our roots. In

order to produce cheap trees the further fatality of using cheap scions is aggravated by poor workmanship in the grafting of the scions onto the root stock. We maintain a most careful supervision over this part of the work and the workmanship must be first class, regardless of expense. Every graft is wrapped solidly so as to prevent Crown Gall and insure a perfect, permanent, vigorous union. You can easily tell our trees from the ordinary graft, taken in many cases from cull seedlings which nurserymen are unable to sell on the general market; or scions out of old scion orchards or from cull trees out of the nursery row and wrapped barely enough to hold the scions together. Millions of these inferior grafts are also made and sold annually to nurseries who are either not equipped to do their own grafting or are seeking cheap material in order to grow cheap trees.

Ignorance on the subject of propagation is the great cause for the mistakes that account for fifty per cent of our worthless trees and the utter indifference of the planter's welfare, while the greed for the almighty dollar is responsible perhaps for forty per cent more of cheap trees. The rush and crush of the present commercial age and a tendency to "do all things at once" is another factor.

There are millions of buds and scions being cut from "lined out" nursery row trees which perhaps have been inbred for twenty years and have no record for fruitfulness at all. The only excuse some nurserymen offer for cutting such is that the demand is so large that they cannot obtain select propagation material.

Another precaution which we practice invariably, is the dipping of all grafts for planting out in the nursery row, in whale oil soap; this is the greatest known disinfectant for the dipping or spraying of grafts. Grafts dipped in this before planting insures absolute freedom from insects and a much more vigorous plant growth. It is also used with splendid effect to spray growing trees, thus insuring a healthy bark at all times.

Nothing is left undone to secure the highest quality of scions of known reproductive ability, seeking of all high quality in root stocks, the finest and most intelligent workmanship in the making of the graft, the safest fumigation and disinfection of stock and the graft, the planting in the finest soil, the intensest cultivation, pruning, storing and packing for shipment, and everything possible to help you make fruit growing tremendously profitable.



STAYMAN WINESAP—See description page 16

A Consultation on Varieties of Apples

There are about one hundred and fifty varieties of apples which are known to any considerable degree upon the commercial market. There are perhaps another fifty varieties that are more or less familiar in home orchards only. Not all of either number are familiarly known upon any one market or in any one section, but this cov-

ers the general apple list so far as variety is concerned. Perhaps not one person out of a hundred could name half of these or probably not to exceed a fourth of them, and those in each section of the country would name a list that would vary considerable, each naming those varieties which are best known in their immediate section.

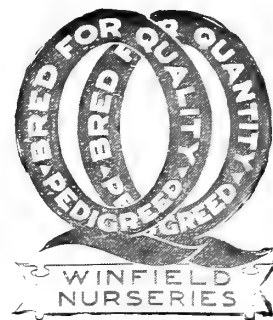
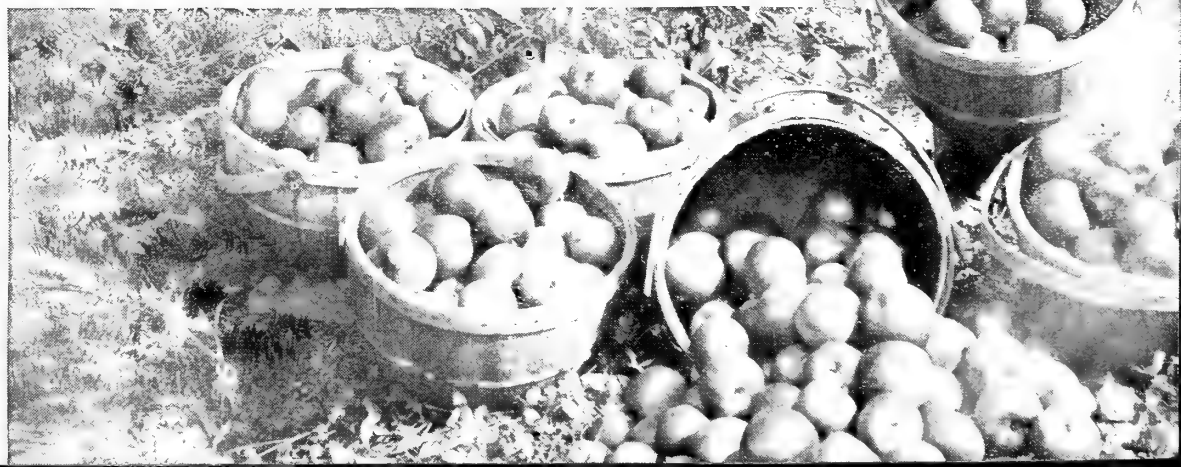
Lonaconing, Maryland.
August 21, 1911.

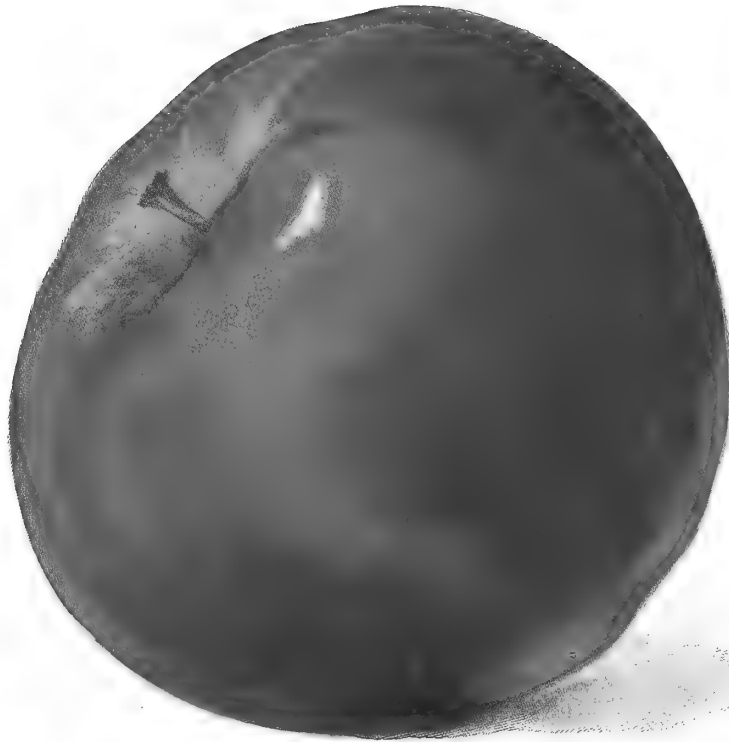
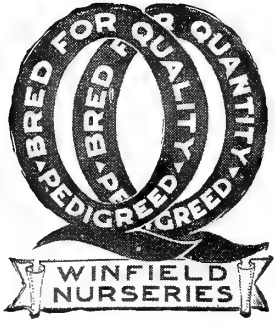
Gentlemen:

The trees from you were received in good condition. We pruned the roots carefully and headed them to about two feet. We have cultivated them four times this season, a dry one with us. We planted 4,700 trees and our loss will not exceed ten. We contemplate planting quite a number this coming spring and when we have reached 10,000 we figure that will be enough to care for successfully.

Yours truly,

(Signed) THE
FRED SLOAN ORCHARDS





RAGAN (Black Ben)—See description page 16

However, a well posted commercial apple buyer from each prominent apple market of this country, would all agree upon six of the leaders out of their first choice of ten varieties.

Strictly commercially speaking there are less than twenty-five standard varieties of apples and not to exceed ten varieties that are the principal basis upon which the fixed market quotations are made. In planting a commercial orchard one must not be governed too much as to personal likes or dislikes. As the apples are grown for the profit that is in them, those varieties which sell well should be planted in at least the larger numbers. It matters not what our personal likes or taste may be, if the market does not demand that variety, it is useless to grow it.

Market demand is governed by the tastes and likes of other people, and they will pay more for what they want and changing the tastes of the multitudes is extremely tedious and financially hazardous.

Growing apple trees by our Pedigreed Method requires so much more care and expense, that we could hardly afford to grow all varieties with merit. In order to keep our propagating expense down to minimum and enable us to furnish trees of known quality at a reasonable price, we decided to devote our breeding to only a limited number of varieties, and to make

a specialty of those varieties which are greatest in demand upon the world's markets. Naturally we could just as well have grown other varieties with the same expense, but to succeed ourselves, we must help planters to succeed.

We must not only furnish you trees that are profitable bearers, but varieties which you can readily sell and at a top price.

It is necessary to have some assortment in a commercial orchard, so as to supply all conditions of the market. Apples for eating purposes and apples for cooking purposes.

There are two elements, outside of planting poor quality trees, which have made a large percentage of orchards absolutely unprofitable—a desire to grow a great mixture of varieties and the other to get used as a goat for nurserymen to try out new varieties upon.

These few best or most profitable varieties are just as suitable for home use as for commercial markets. In the home orchard, however, it is perhaps well to add a few miscellaneous varieties so as to have apples all the season. A list and description of these will be found under the headings of Summer and Winter varieties.

Here is a list of six special commercial selections:

Ragan (Black Ben), Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Gano, Winesap and Stayman's Winesap.

Martinsville, New York,
August 24, 1911.

Gentlemen:

The Seedlings reached me April 17th in first-class condition. I set the Seedlings in furrows like tomato plants, then covered the roots with a hoe, giving them plenty of fine soil.

I planted them 6x6 feet each way. They were very slow in starting on account of the drouth. But of the 1,000 seedlings every one is growing most wonderfully.

They are a most beautiful sight—large, rich, dark green leaves—standing at present





JONATHAN—See description page 15

Summer Apples

Yellow Transparent—Best of the early yellow apples. Juicy and rich, with just enough acid to make it very tasteful. Tree is hardy, except in the extreme north and comes into bearing early. The first apple of summer to ripen. The tree is a very upright and compact grower, and on this account is very desirable to plant as a filler. It is a good apple for commercial planting in the south.

Liveland Raspberry—An early apple of high quality. Fruit heavily striped with red on a yellow ground. Flesh white and slightly pinkish near the skin, very tender and rich. Earlier than Yellow Transparent. Tree very hardy.

Red June—Tree hardy, upright grower; medium size; the fruit is red; flesh white and tender. Bears well. A good eating apple. Ripens about the first of July.

Early Harvest—Medium size; flat; yellow. Tree of rather spreading habit. An old variety; bears abundantly; fine for table use. Ripens first of July following Red June.

Benoni—This is a good, well known variety of apple that ripens in this locality

about the last of July. The fruit is medium in size, having a deep red color spread in streaks and stripes on a rich yellow ground. The flesh is sometimes tinged with red just under the peeling. Of very high quality. A fine dessert apple.

Sweet June—Tree a beautiful upright and spreading grower; bears abundantly. Especially adapted to the west. Fruit good size, round, greenish yellow, covered with green dots; flesh yellow, sweet and rich. Begins ripening July 1st to 10th; last long.

Red Astrachan—A standard variety that is well known. Fruit is somewhat flattened, and pointed at the blossom end; sour, flesh white, crisp, and while not a first class apple to eat out of the hand, it is a most excellent fruit for cooking. It ripens a few days after Early Harvest, and for best quality, should be picked a few days in advance of maturity. The tree is a vigorous grower and very hardy.

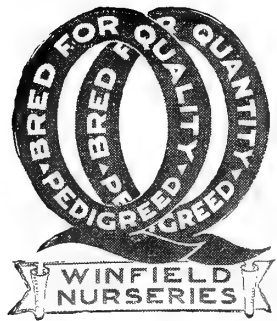
Duchess of Oldenburg—This variety is of about the same season as Red Astrachan. A Russian variety that is very hardy. The fruit is rather large, roundish, flattened at the ends, and colored with splashes of red

about 3½ feet tall. I cut them back to about six inches before planting, so you can see they have grown well.

I planted them on an old washed hillside down to rich flat muck. While they are doing a little the best in the flat, I must say they are doing wonderfully well on the hillside, where nothing else would grow. I will want to plant 1000 more next spring.

Thanking you for your business-like way of treating me, I remain,
Yours most truly,
(Signed) PETER S. TRABERT.
To The Winfield Nursery Co.,
Winfield, Kansas.





ROME BEAUTY—See description page 15

on a yellow ground. The flesh is yellowish white, mildly acid. This is a strong growing tree, which comes into bearing early. It is perfectly hardy and a good producer.

Golden Sweet—A very large pale yellow apple. Flesh sweet and mealy. Not so prolific as Sweet June. Last of July and first of August.

Summer Pearmain—A very valuable variety, but little known. Flesh yellow, rich and highly flavored; good size, oblong tapering to the eye, widest at the crown. Streaked with red. Tree vigorous; bears heavily and regularly. Fruit sells well, as it ripens at a season when good apples are scarce. July 15th to August 15th.

Cooper's Early White—Tree vigorous but small; strong stiff limbs. Fruit good size; light yellow; flesh white, sub-acid. Fine for home use and market. Best apple that can be set for southwest; bears young. Latter part of July and first of August.

Maiden Blush—This is one of the most popular summer apples, and is well known as a market variety. Its golden yellow skin with a beautiful crimson blush on the sunny side makes it very attractive. Fruit quite flattened from end to end. Has a

sprightly and enticing flavor and aroma; a good keeper in storage. Prolific bearer, thrifty grower, with large spreading top. The fruit is especially fine for drying. Ripens in this locality during August and September. An ideal summer apple for local markets and for shipping.

Summer Queen—Tree thrifty; fruit large, oblong, tapering to blossom end; red striped; flesh pure white, rather sour, fine for cooking. August and September.

Pennsylvania Red Streak—Tree vigorous, bears well. Fruit flat, streaked with dull red. Not so rich as Rambo, but resembles it and is better suited to the West. Ripens in September.

Rambo—Old, well known variety, highly esteemed for its fine flavor. Not a success in this latitude. We do not recommend it.

Wealthy—This is a money maker and recommends itself wherever known. It is planted very largely in commercial orchards in the north and west, where it is a fall or early winter fruit. But, in the south it becomes a late summer variety. The tree is a thrifty grower, upright in habit; comes into bearing early and is a regular and heavy producer. We have gathered apples

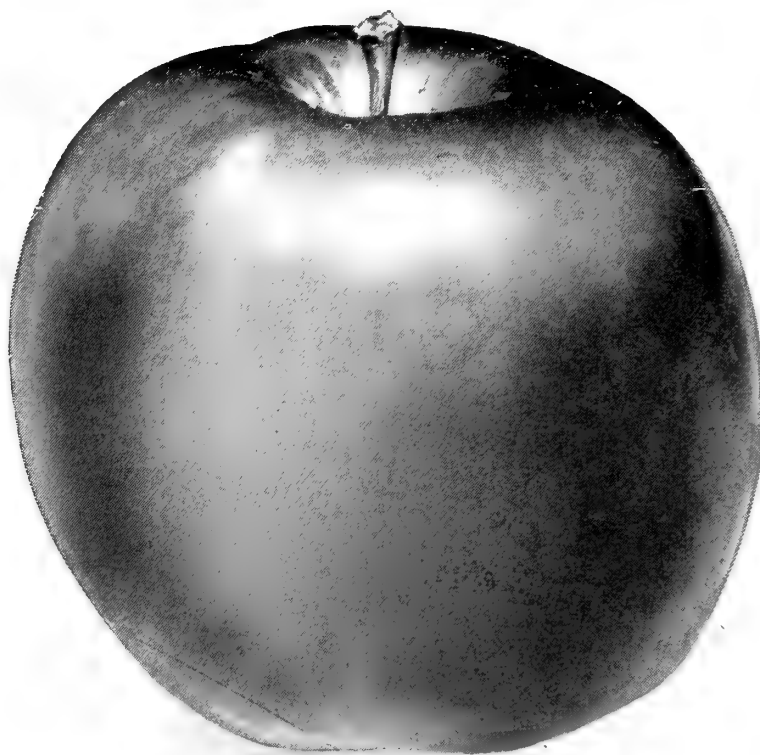
Douglass, Kan.,
Sept. 29, 1911.

Gentlemen:

I have been a farmer for thirty-two years, and have found from experience that it pays to raise nothing but pedigreed live stock. If I could have my way I would like to see a law passed prohibiting the breeding of any other kind.

I believe just as thoroughly in your pedigreed methods of growing nursery stock. We used to think that a Winesap Apple would not bear for eight or nine years. I have three year old Winesaps from your nursery that bore fruit this year.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. BALLY.



GANO—See description page 16

of this variety from two-year-old trees in the nursery row, and have reports from customers who have harvested as much as two bushels of apples from four-year-old

trees. The fruit is dark red in color, set with white dots, smooth and glossy; quite round in shape. An excellent commercial sort. Should be planted freely.

Winter Apples

JONATHAN.

The national dessert apple of quality in all our big cities. For eating raw, it is without doubt the leading apple of America and brings a premium of 25 to 30 per cent over other varieties because of its fine color and juicy quality. A considerable per cent of all commercial orchards should be planted with this variety, and all home orchards should have a number of trees of it. There is a big difference, however, in the quality of the Jonathan apples. Great care should be exercised that the trees planted come from the highest fruit producing type.

The Jonathan, a great favorite in the start has constantly grown in prestige wherever grown. The trees are quite free from disease and are long lived. They also come into bearing at a very early age.

The Jonathan is one of the greatest fav-

orites in all the middle west and north-west sections, where it is grown extensively, though it is quite cosmopolitan and seems to grow well in most every section.

ROME BEAUTY.

This is another great quality apple for dessert purposes, and makes an ideal apple to plant for fillers in your apple orchard. A few fillers in a big commercial orchard lengthens out a harvest season and makes the orchard more profitable and easier handled. The Rome Beauty is an ideal apple in color and shape, very uniform in size, smooth, and bears at a very early age.

The fruit is of large size, a little flattened shape; highly colored and splashed with bright red stripes. The flesh is yellow and very rich. This variety is specially prized in the Western country as a commercial variety. It blooms a little late, and is a

Tonganoxie, Kan.,
Jan. 14, 1911.

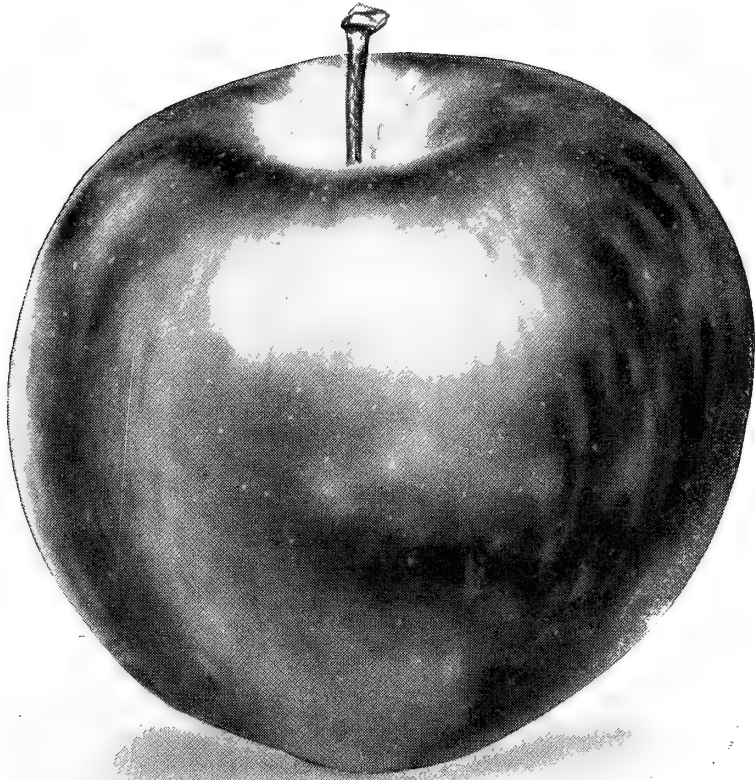
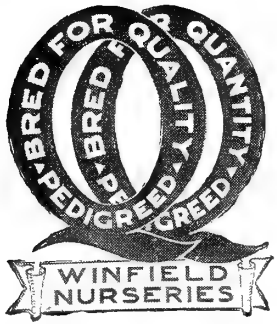
Dear Sirs:

The Catalpas I got from you last year were set out on low ground and were frozen down twice and overflowed by water twice—some were completely destroyed by water—in spite of all this they made a very respectable growth. I am working on a canal to straighten the course of a stream through this land. If I get it completed I want 1000 more seedlings.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY MURR.





WINESAP—See description page 17

very regular bearer. It is getting to be a great favorite, with Western Irrigation Orchards, and many of them are discarding some of the older varieties and planting more of the Rome Beauty. It is a splendid seller and very much favored in many markets.

It is a great frost resister, and one of the surest bearers we have.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP.

Stayman's Winesap originated in the Missouri Valley. The skin is of a dull mixed red and is distinctly striped in lines, on lightly colored specimens. It is considerably larger in size than the old Winesap and has a far more delicious flavor. The trees are heavy bearers, and the variety is coming to be a great favorite in high altitudes in the Western states. It is a great resister of drouths, and thrives well on thin soil where the old Winesap would not. It is a great leader and makes one of the best varieties for commercial orchards. We can very highly recommend the Stayman Winesap, both for home growers and commercial orchards.

RAGAN (Black Ben).

This is one of the most beautiful market apples that has ever been produced. It is

the largest of all the Ben Davis family, but is in reality Black Ben improved. It is of very large shape, solid bright red with just a little stripe or splash of color. It is thought by many authorities to be the best commercial apple yet produced. The trees are exceptionally thrifty; bear at a very early age and are tremendous yielders. This is a great market apple at home and is very popular both on the European and Canadian markets. It holds up to perfection in long shipments, being one of the very best shippers we have. It keeps well in storage and is of splendid quality. The Ragan apple is without doubt the most beautiful apple in the market. At least one-third to one-half of each commercial orchard should be planted in this variety, for it is a veritable gold mine for growers.

GANO.

The Gano is another strain of the old Ben Davis family, but it is much handsomer and a splendid bearer. It has all of the points of the old Ben Davis in hardiness and keeping qualities, but is of much better color and meat. The Gano is very popular on the European and Canadian markets. It is a splendid keeper and one of the very best

Palisade, Colorado,
Feb. 8, 1910.

Gentlemen:

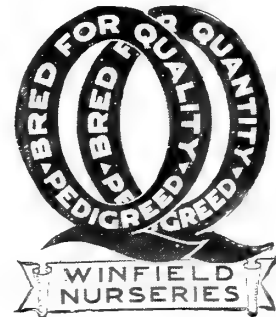
We are herewith enclosing you two description sheets for Gano and Grimes Golden scions cut from the orchard of A. B. Stoddard.

Mr. Stoddard has taken a very large number of prizes on fruit produced from this orchard, and some of which are as follows: At the Mesa County fair held in Grand Junction he took the first prize on Ganos, also first prize on Jonathans. At the Colorado National Apple Show held in Denver, January last, he took





Cutting Scions for The Winfield Nursery Trees of Quality from Premium Trees. Only well-developed terminal fruit wood is used for the purpose of insuring quality and young-bearing trees



shippers. It should be largely planted in every orchard. This fruit is a very beautiful dark, solid red, and a great commercial money maker.

WINESAP (SILVER MEDAL).

This is the old reliable and never failing strain, but of much improved quality. Our stock is very fine and propagated from Silver Medal winning orchards. It is very pop-

ular on account of its fine flavor, and is of a beautiful red color.

It is very hardy and one of the greatest leaders we have in commercial orchards. Fancy apples of this variety always bring a big price and are in great demand in all city markets.

Grimes Golden—This early winter apple has the best flavor of any yellow skinned variety. The fruit is unusual in shape as it is quite cylindrical from end to end with the stem and calyx deeply embedded. The skin is dull rather than being shiny or waxy as other apples. The flesh is dark yellow in color, fine grained and with a most delicious flavor. Largely planted in commercial orchards and a valuable variety for middle western and irrigated districts. Always bring a good price on the market, out-selling many other popular kinds. The trees are compact growers, thrifty and very hardy.

Wagener—A beautifully striped apple of fine flavor. Tree an upright grower, and may be planted closer than most varieties. An excellent commercial apple in Northern and Northwestern sections.

Delicious—An early apple of great prominence. Most delicately flavored of all



Quality in Young Trees

first prize on plates of Stayman Winesap. He also took first prize in a special class of the Barteldes Seed Co.; also sweepstakes for an individual on one box lots of fall varieties, also sweepstakes on car load lots for the best general display of commercial pack by an individual. This car load was composed of Gano and Stayman Winesap and the prize was a loving cup the value of which was \$250.

Yours very truly,
THE PALISADE FRUIT AND
LAND CO.,
Per H. R. HOUGH.



apples. Tree a good grower and abundant pollen producer. Gaining rapidly in popularity for commercial planting.

Winter Banana—This apple is one of the latest claimants for popularity. Its brilliant golden color with bright crimson blush, combined with its large size and fine shape, make it an exceedingly attractive looking apple. Its looks don't deceive its flavor for in quality, it stands in the front rank and always commands the most fancy prices. The fruit is quite delicate and in harvesting, must be handled with extreme care. The tree is a very thrifty and vigorous grower with an abundance of luxuriant foliage.

Ben Davis—This is an old standard variety, but not so desirable in quality or color as others of the Ben Davis family. Ragan and Gano produce equally as well and are very superior in every way. Ben Davis was a drug on the market at 90c per bushel for extra fancy grade, while Jonathan, Ragan and other leaders sold readily for \$1.50 to \$3.00 per bushel for same grade. We do not recommend it and shall discontinue propagating this variety.

Missouri Pippin—This is a bright red apple, which in quality, is a little better than Ben Davis. Trees are small, rather short lived, which may be due largely to the fact that they tend to overbear. The fruit is of good size becoming large if properly thinned.

WINESAP (Silver Medal)—See special description, page 17.

JONATHAN—See special description, page 15.

ROME BEAUTY—See special description page 15.

Mammoth Black Twig—This apple has rapidly taken its place as the leading commercial variety in the western districts. The



Young Trees in the Nursery Row



Showing 100 Ordinary Root Grafts compared with 100 Winfield Nursery Grafts which form a foundation for their Trees of Quality.

color of the fruit is a very dark red spread upon a dull greenish-yellow ground. The apples are large in size, flat and somewhat pointed. Flesh yellow, juicy and of a quality somewhat resembling its parent, the Winesap. Trees very hardy and make a wide spreading top and need to be set a little farther apart than most sorts.

York Imperial—This is a well known variety. Fruit light colored, having a yellow ground with small splashes of bright red thickly scattered upon it. The flesh is slightly yellowish in color and of most excellent flavor. Unusual because of the irregularity in shape of the fruit.

STAYMAN WINESAP—See special description, page 16.

GANO—See special description page 16.

White Winter Pearmain—Tree hardy fruit medium to large; oblong, conical shape, light yellow-green in color, covered with very small brownish dots; flesh very crisp, tender, juicy and delicious. Especially noted as a fine table variety. One of the most highly esteemed apples among commercial growers for a fancy variety.

RAGAN (Improved Black Ben)—See special description, page 16.

Ingram—A small apple, noted for late keeping. Especially adapted to the Ozark region.

Baldwin—Large, bright red, thick-skinned apple. The leading commercial variety in New England. A good keeper and a good cropper.

Arkansas Black—In color very dark red, almost black; good size, quality good, keeps long. Tree hardy, bears light in this locality, and north. Recommended for Northern Oklahoma and New Mexico planting. December to May.

Rall's Janet—We do not recommend this variety for commercial planting as there are

Mr. J. Moncrief,
Winfield, Kan.

Dear Sir:

I made an inspection of our orchards recently and write to let you know how your trees are doing, as I think possibly you will be interested. As you know, we received some 700 Rome Beauty and Stayman Winesap last spring and I do not believe we have a tree that did not grow. The growth of some of these yearling trees has been remarkable to Eastern eyes and I must say surpasses on an av-

better sorts that can take its place. Well liked where known.

Spitzenberg—This is one of the popular varieties in the northwest and has remarkable records as a money maker. The fruit is deep red in color, conspicuously marked with small white dots. An exceedingly attractive apple in appearance. The flesh is yellow, sub-acid, juicy and of very extra quality. We recommend this apple especially for planting in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

Northwestern Greening—A very large, greenish-yellow apple; a good keeper, and fine flavor. Tree hardy, strong and vigorous grower.

Newtown Pippin—This is a golden yellow apple with a slight tinge of red on the sunny side. The skin is smooth, the flesh is fine grained, rich and juicy, with a most delicious and appetizing flavor. Very desirable as a fancy market fruit. The territory in which it succeeds is somewhat limited, being largely confined to the northern Pacific coast.

McIntosh Red—This apple is of the Snow or Fameuse type. It is dark red in color, somewhat flattened from end to end and of exceedingly delicate quality. In Montana it constitutes the leading commercial variety. The tree is hardy and bears annually. The scions from which our trees are propagated have been carefully selected from some of the very best bearing orchards in the northwest.



One-Year Apple of A. B. Hemphill, next year after planting.



A Quarter of a Million Pedigreed Jonathan.

Collins (Champion)—A bright red color. Fruit good size on young trees; old trees inclined to run down in size by heavy bearing. A late keeper.

Oliver—Introduced some years ago from Arkansas. A most excellent commercial variety. The fruit is of a very attractive red color, of good size and good quality. It is of desirable shape and ripens in late summer or early fall. The trees are hardy in the northern apple growing districts, come into bearing young, and are annual bearers.

Northern Spy—A light colored, striped apple. Fruit juicy and of delightful flavor. Tree very hardy and strong grower. Slow coming into bearing.

Crab Apples

Florence—This variety is most desirable for commercial planting since it comes into bearing at a very early age and is a regular cropper. Fruit resembles Transcendent and because of its prolific fruiting habit and fine quality is the most desirable of all crabs.

Whitney—The apples of this variety are the largest of all the crabs, light green in color when taken from the most densely shaded parts of the tree. In full sunlight they are almost solid red. The flesh is very juicy and less acid than some other kinds.

Transcendent—This is an old time variety of crab apple and is surpassed only by the Florence. The tree is a good grower, hardy and bears heavy crops annually. The fruit is of fair size, yellow, with a brilliant red cheek where exposed to the sun. The flesh is very crisp and remarkably juicy. A most delicious apple for preserves and jellies. Ripen in mid-summer.

Hyslop—Fruit of this variety is very brilliantly colored, dark red or purple and being rather remarkable for having a thick blue bloom like a plum. The tree is a good grower and a fair cropper. Ripens three weeks after Transcendent.

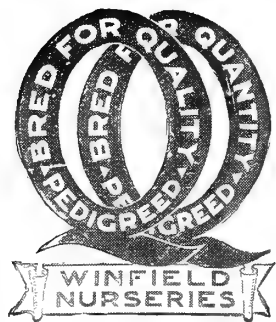


erage considerably a large block of Eastern trees we put in the fall previously, all having the same care. When our Eastern growers learn how to take care of their trees the West will simply have to hunt another market.

Kindly remember to send me a copy of your catalogue next year to file for reference and future business. I trust you have had a successful year.

WM. C. DEGELMAN,
Pittsburgh, Pa.





Large Utah Orchard, Planted to Our Hottest Elberta Peaches.

Growing Peaches Successfully

Growing good peaches in commercial orchards is just as important as the production of good apples and other fruits. We have given the same general and particular care in the selection of our peach buds and believe that there is none superior anywhere.

There is a long list of peach varieties just the same as there is apples, and there is the same general tendency toward planting too many varieties and especially varieties which are not in demand, leading to the same general cause of failure.

We are only growing the main varieties; those of special merit, and those which are in such demand upon the market that they bring a fancy or fair price, and which also have the various qualifications necessary to meet the market demand.

The greatest commercial peach is the Elberta, and this we are growing in very large quantities. We are also growing this variety by our pedigreed method of scion selection from trees of known fruitage, or of extraordinary quality.

We believe that there is a wonderful future for good peaches, and as they come in and are marketed ahead of the apples, it enables you to have a longer season, and thereby use your help to better advantage.

We have supplied the growing stock for some of the largest peach orchards in the West, and wherever commercial planters have made a comparison between our stock

and that grown by the old method, we have never failed to get the order.

We call your attention especially to our offering of Japan Blood Dwarf Peach, being a very early peach of splendid quality, and begins bearing at a very early age.

To be successful in peaches, you should be careful to plant only standard varieties that are bred to bear young, and to avoid drone trees. Every tree should be a bearing tree, and you can only be sure of this by planting trees that are properly bred.

Those varieties should be selected and planted which have high quality, richness and solidity, small pit, thick meat, and trees that are bred to produce delicious fruit, with good color and size. When they have all these qualifications, they will find a ready market at the best of prices.

We want to state right here that we do not grow cheap, worthless trees. If you want that kind, it is not worth your while to write us. If you want high quality trees, we are very sure that we can more than please you.

We reserved one order this year of 12,000 peach trees for a large commercial planter, who was here in person, and thoroughly examined our stock—and paid us the full list price for these trees, which he said was double the price that he had been offered trees for by other nurseries.

We know positively that our stock is producing fruit in much larger quantity, and

My Dear Sir:

New York, Dec. 28th, 1909.

I have been for more than twenty years working along the line of obtaining strong, vigorous, productive trees through the principle of selection of buds and scions taken from ideal, typical trees, with a known record of their production and general good qualities.

The Tomkins King while an exceedingly choice apple, is defective as a tree, being most subject with attacks of apple canker. I have top worked the King's scions, taking them from





Hottes Elberta Peach

of a much higher quality than trees propagated along the ordinary lines. You cannot afford to spend your money and five or ten years of your time by planting common peach trees when you can procure stock that you know will give more profitable results.

Elberta (Hottes) Peach

The Elberta upon its very first introduction, took a very prominent place in the great markets of this country as a commercial peach. Position is not only continuously held, but it steadfastly gained until it was known as the greatest of all commercial varieties. It has every qualification that could possibly be desired in a market peach; that of firmness of flesh, beauty of color, a delicious meat and flavor—and while it is a very juicy peach, still it is very firm and without a doubt the best shipping peach known.

Probably three-fourths of all the large commercial peach orchards of this country are planted with this one variety. It seems to do unusually well in all latitudes where good peaches can be grown. It is an especial favorite in the South and no less a favorite in the Central, Northern and North-western states. There is but one Elberta Peach but there are several strains of this well established variety. The Elberta-Hottes is not a distinct new variety, but a special strain found in the great peach empire of the Grand Valley of Colorado, which

is one of the greatest peach districts of the world.

We watched this particular improved strain, showing unusual parentage, for three or four years, and its continuous production of very large, very even sized, highly colored, fine quality fruit, gave us unusual satisfaction and thoroughly convinced us, as well as hundreds of others who particularly noticed its remarkable bearing ability, of both quality and quantity that it was exceedingly superior to the old parent strain.

We are growing a specially large number of this special strain by our improved methods and in favorite soil. Our stock is something very extraordinary, even exceeding our most sanguine expectations for both quality of wood and foliage.

We believe we have in this special Hottes strain, some extraordinary commercial stock, which is going to exceed every possible expectation of its planters. For large commercial orchards, we especially recommend a great majority planting of this variety, and certainly of this special Hottes strain.

Every home orchard ought to have a goodly number of this variety planted among the assortment, essential to home use.

Here is what Prof. Favor says in *The Fruit-Grower* for September, 1911, after visiting Winfield:

"We stopped at the Elberta peach orchard owned by Mr. Beard, which Mr. Mon-



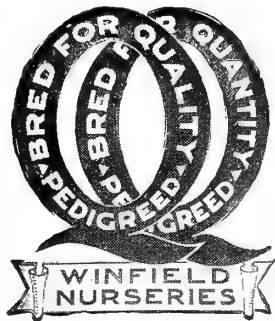
trees that had reached 30 years of age in good condition, and have worked them upon the Northern Spy stock, and have not a defective tree on my place from those so top worked twenty years ago. Usually half of the Kings will die out in fifteen years.

I am thoroughly convinced that there is great value in selecting buds from well known bearing trees and building up a nursery stock in this way.

Very truly yours,

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS ASS'N,
George T. Powell, Pres.





chief propagated several years ago from buds obtained from especially selected trees at Koshkonong, Mo. This was the only peach orchard we saw on the seventy-five-mile drive that had any fruit. And such fruit as

it was! Great big, delicious Elbertas, as big as one's fist, perfect in appearance, uniform in size throughout the orchard, and a wonderful testimonial of the good that results from propagating from trees with a record."

Japan Blood Dwarf Peach

This is one of the handsomest early peaches which we have; a most beautiful red in color, white flesh with red juice, which causes the flesh when ripening to be streaked with red; making the flesh of the



Plate of Japan Blood Dwarf

peach when fully ripe a very deep berry red in color, clear to the pit. It has a very small seed, and the flavor is deliciously rich, making it one of the most desirable of all varieties for table use and a splendid canner. We have taken particular interest in this peach and every year our interest increases, believing now that it is the best of all the early peaches grown. It ripens a full week, often ten days, after the very earliest peaches, being in its best about the last of June and first of July.

This peach has been introduced over a large area, and has proved to be one of the most valuable for planters that has ever been introduced in the line of peaches. The trees come into bearing at an early age, always bearing splendidly the second year; a single tree often maturing a bushel to two bushels the second year after planting.

Mr. R. M. Williams of Winfield, Kansas, reported that his Japan Blood Dwarf peach bore 123 peaches the second year after planting. Mr. R. W. Frazer had 62 ripe, mature peaches on a single tree the second year; Mr. Blakeley, Burden, Kansas, one of the first planters to try this peach, stated that he could not afford to be without this variety if they cost him \$5.00 each.

See colored illustration of Japan Blood Dwarf Peach, inside Back Cover.

We especially recommend the Japan Blood Dwarf Peach as one of the most satisfactory of all varieties for planting in the home yard and in the city. Being a dwarf grower, it does not take up much room. The tree is very hardy, and grows of excellent shape.

On leased land, that is ground which you only have leased for a few years, this



Japan Blood Dwarf Bears Young

peach will pay for itself many times every season after first year's planting.

The constant and rapid increase in orders from purchasers of our Japan Blood Dwarf trees convinces us that planters universally share in our enthusiastic opinion of this exceptional variety of fruit, and we recommend it to you as being a big money maker commercially and a delicious, unusually satisfactory fruit for home planting.

Miscellaneous Peaches

Amsden—An early variety, semi-cling and of medium size. The flesh is white, shaded with dark red; rich red skin, juicy and

sweet when fully ripe. Very productive and a regular bearer.

Sneed—A Seedling of Chinese Cling;

Alva, Oklahoma,
August 29, 1911.

Gentlemen:
I have five trees of Japan Blood Dwarf Peaches, which I planted four years ago, that began bearing the next year, and have borne every year since. This is the grandest early peach that I have ever known.

You cannot write the story too big about its merits. I simply consider it the only peach of its class; quality superb and ripens perfect, and is just as fine for canning as any late peach.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. B. KEITH.



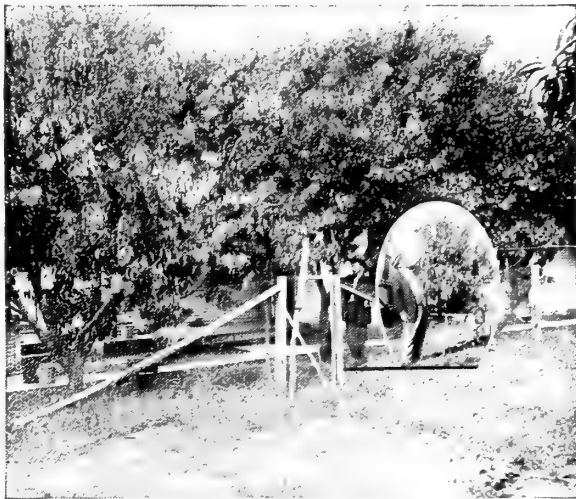
white with delicate red cheek. Has proved a success here. Not subject to rot. Ripens with earliest. Tree sprawling growth. June 15th to 20th.

Arkansas Traveler—Fair size; white about half covered with red, juicy, sweet, semi-cling. June 20th to 25th.

JAPAN BLOOD DWARF—See special description on page 22, and three-color illustration inside back cover.

Triumph—A large peach with yellow flesh and a deep red cheek. The flesh is sweet and firm, semi-free and one of the best early yellow peaches. The fruit is a good shipper and the tree is productive. Ripens last of June.

Early Rivers—Large creamy white freestone with delicate pink blush in the sun.



Notice the Small Hottes Elberta, Which Had More Peaches than the Large Trees of the Old Type

Roundish oblong; flesh white to the pit, juicy, sweet and fine flavor. Very productive in the West. July 1st to 10th.

Greensboro—A freestone with pure white flesh and a delicate red flush. Sweet, juicy and a very fine flavor. One of the most productive peaches in the West and one of the best varieties for early marketing. This resembles Champion, but is earlier. Ripens July 5th to 10th.

Carman—A very fine white peach, with a brilliant red cheek. One of the best early varieties for the commercial orchard. Very juicy and delicious. A good shipper and regular cropper.

Mamie Ross—Cling. A very heavy producer, ripening during the latter part of July in this locality. White, with red cheek. Very large, round, sweet and rich.

Mountain Rose—Large, white, red cheek, flesh white, slightly red at the stone; free; juicy, rich and sweet; fruits regular. July 25th to August 5th.

Foster—Large yellow with dark red cheek; freestone, resembling Crawford's Early; hardy and prolific, white. Crawford's Early is a failure. July 25th to August 10th.

Yellow St. John—Freestone. This variety is especially adapted for southern planting. As it ripens before the Elberta season opens it is frequently confused with the early Elberta, but is entirely distinct. It is of excellent quality but does not ship as well as Elberta. The fruit is large, yellow in color with a bright red cheek, and bears a striking resemblance to an Elberta. Ripens July 25th to August 10th.

Champion—One of the very finest peaches for home use and an excellent market variety. Skin and flesh white with a red cheek where exposed to the sun. Very fine quality and the trees are regular bearers. Ripens August 1st to 12th.

Fitzgerald—Very brilliantly colored with red or yellow ground. Flesh deep yellow. Very large in size with a small pit. Ripens in August and September.

Elberta—A golden yellow peach, ripening about mid-season. Freestone, flesh deep, rich yellow, melting and very rich. The quality is only fair. The leading commercial variety for its season, and one of the greatest money makers ever introduced.

ELBERTA (HOTTES)—See description and illustration, page 21.

Emma—A yellow peach, thought by some to surpass Elberta, large, firm, prolific. Ripens latter part of August and first of September.

Crawford's Late—Well known standard variety of yellow freestone peach. Colors beautifully in the sun. Flesh rich and sweet and the trees generally mature a crop whereas Crawford's Early is a failure. Ripens latter part of August and first of September.

Stump the World—Large, almost round, white with slight red cheek. Very sweet and rich. One of the best white freestones. Ripens in this locality September 1st to 15th.

Bokara No. 3—Large, slightly oblong, yellow with brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, small pit, bears young. Tree hardy. Ripens in September.

Mathew's Beauty—This is an excellent variety to follow Elberta as it ripens two weeks later, and similar in appearance to that fruit. In some of the western fruit districts is largely used as a commercial sort and the fruit brings a premium price on account of its excellent quality.

Wonderful—Large yellow freestone, fruit red at stone. Very desirable for late season. September 10th to 20th.

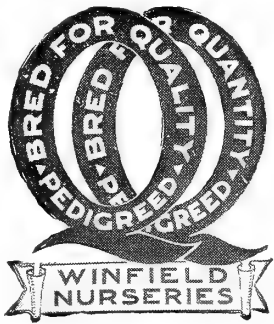


To The Winfield Nursery Co.
Winfield, Kan.

The peach trees that I ordered of you came yesterday, November the 21st; they are a fine lot of trees and I am very much pleased with them; they all have nice roots, were well packed and came through as fresh as when they were shipped; indeed they were so fine I shall order from you again. Wishing you success and thanking you for your prompt attention to my order,

Yours very truly,
HATSON WAKEFIELD,
Spaulding, Ill.





Orange Cling—An exceedingly large yellow cling, sugary, with a distinct, delicious flavor of its own. Bears regularly and abundantly. It is very highly prized as a commercial variety. Ripens just after Elberta.

Salway—Large, oblong, resembles both Picquet's Late and Smock, but better than either; yellow, with red cheek, fruit red at stone; very productive. September 20th to October 5th.

Chinese Cling—Fruit very large, globe-shaped to oblong. Skin creamy white sometimes with a delicate red blush when exposed to the sun. It is an old standard variety of cling peach and is unexcelled for quality. Ripens early in September.

Phillip's Cling—Large, flat, pure yellow peach; firm, being so solid as to almost re-



Pedigreed Peach Trees—One Year From Planting.

semble a partly ripened plum. A very desirable variety for canning and preserving; also for long shipments on account of its firmness. Season last of September, makes it a very desirable commercial peach on account of other varieties being gone at this season.

Heath Cling—A well known variety, being one of the latest to ripen. Fruit is very large, white or cream color sometimes with red on the sunny side. Ripens early in October.

Blood or Indian Cling—Large, dark red; flesh red to stone, with an abundance of red juice; very hardy and productive. Last of September to October 10th.

Henrietta Cling—Very large yellow cling, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow, red at pit; one of the best yellow clings; prolific and regular. Ripens in October.

Alton—This peach is a rival of the Elberta as a commercial sort. Large in size, with a white skin and a beautiful red cheek. Ripens several days earlier than Carman and is a far better variety for commercial planting.

Munson's Free—Selected from among several hundred Elberta seedlings grown from selected seed. The fruit is larger than Elberta, more highly colored, more oblong and of better quality; flesh yellow. More pro-

lific and hardy in bearing. Ripens about a week later than Elberta. Very firm; fine for shipping.

Dr. Burton—Very similar to Mamie Ross in vigor, certainty and abundance of bearing. Has large flowers. Much superior to Mamie Ross and ripens about one week earlier. It is a perfect freestone of rather larger size than Mamie Ross, of same shape, with smaller seed, much firmer and more color; quality, of the finest. The best and handsomest peach of its season.

Ray—This is a white skinned freestone and a fruit of excellent quality. It is a good shipper. The trees are good producers and vigorous growers.

Munson's Cling (Elberta Cling)—A selected seedling of Elberta, among hundreds grown from selected seed. Equally as large as Elberta, more spherical, with a short beak. Firm, yellow flesh of the finest quality. Surface mostly covered with bright red, very handsome. Ripens with Elberta.

Belle of Georgia—One of the best money makers in southern peach districts. Fruit is greenish-white in color, very showy and of high quality. We recommend this peach for commercial planting through our territory, as it is a good money maker even as far north as New York.

Rex—A seedling of Elberta, ripening about a month later. The variety in size, color of skin, and flesh is very much like the Elberta.

Krummel's October—Very large, almost round, deep yellow with a dark red flush. Texture is fine and very firm. Makes a



Fancy Young Hottes Elberta

very excellent shipper. The tree is a strong grower and good producer. We recommend this variety for the southern peach sections as it is a money maker.

Goldfinch (Early Elberta)—This variety is about the same as Elberta, but as it ripens earlier, can be used in extending the Elberta season.

Henessey, Okla.,
April 6, 1910.

Gentlemen:

Seventeen years ago I planted fifteen pear trees, eleven of which were Kieffers. I now have ten Kieffer Pear Trees, from the planting. One was destroyed by storm. These trees came into bearing the second year after planting, and have borne fruit every year since. I have picked an average of twenty bushels to the tree in a single year.

I now have 125 Pear trees on my farm. One hundred of these

Pears

This luscious fruit is one of the most profitable of all when it is given the requisite care and attention. Like most other things of this world that are good, they cannot be had without attention and effort. The culture of this fruit is not difficult in the least, and the market for pears is never over supplied. The fruit is most delicate when it is gathered from the tree some days before it begins to soften, and then packed away in a cool dark place to ripen. This prevents the formation of the grit that is so noticeable around the core of some varieties. With summer pears the fruit is best when it is picked a week or ten days before it ripens on the tree, and winter kinds need to be gathered at the time the fruit will separate from the tree when lifted up at a sharp angle.

Light soils are best for pears. When planted on a very fertile soil the trees are inclined to make too much growth and either blight or winter kill more than when growing in a light soil. The land, too, should be well drained, and for this reason, locations elevated above the surrounding country make better sites for pear orchards than do bottom lands.

Pears can be grown as either dwarfs or as standards. The former are made by grafting the pear scions on quince roots while standard trees are worked on pear seedlings. In planting it is best to set the dwarf trees deep enough so that the union is two or three inches below the soil.

Bartlett—Quite large, bell shaped, clear yellow in color, sometimes with a faint blush. Flesh nearly white, fine grained and exceedingly tender and buttery. This is one of the best known varieties for commercial planting. We recommend it especially for New Mexico. Fruit of this variety always demands the highest market prices; the trees are vigorous and thrifty, but throughout the middle west suffer heavily from blight. On this account it is replaced, with more blight resistant sorts.

Clapp's Favorite—A fine summer pear; pale yellow with red cheek, fruit fine grained, juicy and rich, well known and stands at the head of pears for quality. Trees inclined to blight in this locality. Highly recommended for planting in New Mexico and western irrigation districts where it is a great success as a commercial variety. Fruit always demands a fancy price on the market. August 1st to 15th.

Seckel—Often called the little sugar pear; small, yellow, overspread with a brownish shade; flesh juicy and rich, sweet and spicy. Tree thrifty, large spreading growth, often resembling a spreading apple tree;

bears regularly and very heavy crops; very seldom blights. August 15th to September 25th.

Louise Bonne of Jersey—Large, long, pear-shaped fruit, tapering slightly to the base, smooth skin; pale yellowish green with red cheek; flesh yellowish white, very



Winfield-Grown Pear

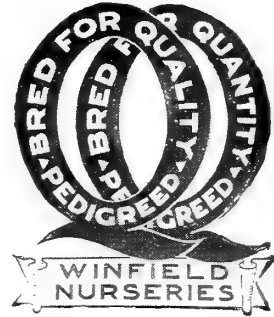
juicy, rich and sweet. A very desirable summer fruit. Succeeds best as dwarf, which bears very young and trees are loaded down with fruit. Season following Bartlett in September.

Garber—Medium size; yellow, well colored with red. Fair market variety. Tree thrifty and bears young. Almost blight-proof. Not equal to Kieffer for profit. Last of September and 1st of October.

Buerre d' Anjou—Very large, greenish yellow, slightly tinged with russet, very dull red cheek only when exposed to the sun. Irregular pear shape, being largest at base and one side of pear slightly longer; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, sweet and rich. On account of high quality it always commands a fancy price and is especially noted for its commercial value in New Mexico, Colorado, and other Western irrigation districts where it is a great success. Not so blight-resistant in this district as the Kieffer type. Season of ripening, September to December.

Duchess d' Angouleme—A very large, showy pear, often weighing one pound each; oblong, largest at base; greenish yellow; rough, uneven surface. The most profitable dwarf pear in this section. Trees rarely blight, are always loaded down with fruit. Little trees in nursery row often hang full of fruit. Succeeds best as dwarf. September to October.

Kieffer—Tree vigorous, beautiful, upright grower, bears young and heavy. Most



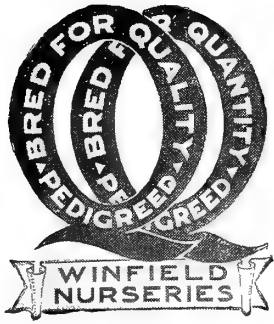
trees were one year old at planting, and the Kieffer bore fruit the second year from planting.

They are now four years old from planting, and I estimate that the Kieffer trees will produce this year from four to six bushels to the tree. Pears from this orchard took first prize at the Kingfisher fair in Kingfisher county in 1905.

I have packed the Kieffer Pears in boxes, put them in my cellar and kept them until late the next spring.

(Signed) J. D. PATTEN.





free from blight. Fruit large, oblong, large in center; green when picked, turning yellow when ripe. Quality fair. Fruit must be gathered and laid away to ripen. The best commercial variety for the middle west. October to November.

Comice—This is a popular variety, the fruit of which is large, somewhat roundish in shape. The skin is a bright yellow at maturity and is sometimes slightly rus-

seted. It has a very delicious flavor and delightful aroma. In some of the Pacific coast pear districts this is the leading variety and is a great money maker where it thrives.

Lincoln—A bright yellow in color, often with a red side. Quality as good or better than Bartlett and in size larger than that variety. Blight resistant and especially recommended for the middle west.

Cherries

There are two types of cherries, sweet and sour. The sour cherries are the best for planting in the middle west and south, while the sweet varieties are best adapted to the mountain sections, both east and west. The sour varieties are the finest for cooking and preserving, as their acidity adds a sprightliness to the canned product that is not found in the sweet kinds.

Cherries are excellent money makers. They should be in every dooryard in the country. The trees are easy to grow, as they are not seriously bothered with diseases, and when the trees are in bloom there is nothing more ornamental. The trees do well on almost any kind of soil, although for orchard planting the location needs to be high and well drained. The trees need little or no pruning after they are planted, and for this reason they make good dooryard trees.

All of our cherry trees are budded on Mahaleb stock, and for this reason they will not sprout from the roots.

Dyehouse—One week earlier than Early Richmond, which fruit it resembles, except that it is a little darker color; quality good. Trees not so hardy or prolific as Early Richmond. Last of May.

Early Richmond—This is a well known variety. The fruit is medium in size, light red in color and quite sour. One of the best commercial varieties for orchards throughout the middle west. The trees bear young and regularly. A very fair commercial variety.

May Duke—Large dark red, flesh sub-acid juicy and rich. Characteristics of the Duke family are a hardy tree and upright growth. It is very profitable in irrigated belts, in Colorado, Utah and Idaho. Ripens May 20th to June 5th. This variety should be followed by the Royal Duke and late Duke. These trees are the very best for commercial purposes.

Royal Duke—Very large round cherry. One of the very best known of the Duke family. Shape distinctly flattened; skin very dark red, flesh reddish, juicy and rich. Tree very beautiful, upright grower with heavy foliage making it an especially beau-

tiful tree for yard or street planting. Very highly esteemed as a commercial variety in the western irrigation districts. June 5th to 15th.

Late Duke—This variety resembles the Royal Duke, ripening at a late date. One of the very best if not in the lead in irrigated belts. Also a winner in Eastern states. Not widely known but cannot be recommended too highly. Free, hardy, upright grower, limbs stiff and stocky. Bears large crops annually.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann)—A most beautiful cherry of largest size; oblong and slightly heart shaped, yellow background overspread with bright red and covered with dots of deeper red. Flesh brittle, solid, sweet and rich. Tree very hardy. One of the favorites for western commercial growers.

Black Tartarian—Large size, dark red, almost black, irregular in shape. Flesh purplish color, sweet and juicy; quality superb. Hangs on tree late. Fine shipping variety, especially recommended for western irrigated land.

Montmorency (Ordinaire)—This is the leading commercial variety for planting over all of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. It is unexcelled in that respect. Trees are large, spreading and vigorous and stand drouth very well. They are regular croppers, and in fruit, are quite similar to Early Richmond, although more solid. Ripens about two weeks later.

English Morello—Next to Montmorency this cherry is leader as a commercial variety in the middle west and south. The trees come into bearing young and never attain great size. Fruit is large, very dark red in color becoming almost black when fully ripe. Very sour. Always brings a good price on the market.

Bing—This is one of the best and the largest sweet cherry. In color it is very dark red and attains such large size that strangers often confuse them with plums. The quality of this cherry is unexcelled. Has no equal as a commercial fruit for planting in the western irrigated districts and especially in the Pacific northwest.



Winfield, Kansas,
August 25, 1911.

Gentlemen:

A year ago last spring I set out one of your Hottes Elberta Peach trees. This tree is planted inside of fifty feet of three eight year old Elberta trees which are carefully pruned every spring and given the best of care. I have lived here four years and in that time have seen irregular crops on these trees. This year the crop was a failure on these eight year old trees, there being only six peaches on the three trees, while on my little two year old

Plums

There is one type of wild plum native to the United States, and of this type there are several species growing in all parts of the country, which have given rise to a great many cultivated varieties that are of the very highest class. But there are two other types of plums from which our named varieties are also derived. Of these, one type comes from Europe and is represented by such varieties as the German Prune, Lombard etc., while the third type is that of the Japanese, from which such sorts as the Wickson and Burbank have been derived.

For localities in the middle west the varieties derived from the American types are generally most desirable, as the European and Japanese are inclined to lose their fruit through the attacks of brown rot. But with the developments which have been made in controlling this disease by spraying there is greater safety in planting these more sensitive varieties.

The list of plums which we handle is not made up of a very large number of varieties, but it includes only those varieties that are of the highest quality. We have been especially careful in making our selection of these varieties of plums to list only those which are especially adapted to those localities in our territory.

Plums are of easy culture. They are very productive when planted in the door yard and given no other attention than to garner the fruit, but when planted in the orchard and cultivated, sprayed and otherwise cared for, they make very profitable fruits. This is especially true of the choice varieties listed below. A plum tree should be in every dooryard, as they vie with the cherry when in bloom. For shade in the poultry yard there is nothing better than a low headed, wide spreading plum tree, and for a filler in the new orchard upright growing varieties of plums such as Red June, Abundance, Little Blue Damson, etc., make ideal trees.

Milton—Fair size, roundish oblong, beautiful bright crimson red, with white dots. A cross of Wild Goose. Quality far better. Tree vigorous, hardy and prolific. June 20th.

Red June—Earliest Japan plum; bright deep red, with blush bloom; good size, pointed; flesh yellow, sweet and rich. Very solid for early fruit. Tree vigorous and very prolific.

Wild Goose—A well known old variety; fair size, nice looking, bright and very juicy; quality poor. Bears abundantly, but not regularly. Season, July 1st.

Abundance—Fruit medium to large; dull red color, greenish yellow flesh, melting sweet. A Japan plum, similar in quality to the Burbank. Tree is upright grower



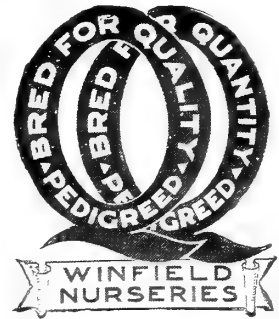
Winfield-Grown Two-Year Plum.

bears young and regularly but not hardy. Inclined to sun-scald badly in south and southwest, and winter-kill in colder climates, making it usually a short-lived tree on this account. Season July 1st.

Burbank—Fruit large, roundish conical form, with a blunt point; rich yellow, colored with bright red; fruit solid, making it one of the greatest market varieties in the plum family. Tree vigorous and hardy; sprawling grower, almost drooping. Bears young and regularly; could not be more prolific; three-fourths of fruit should always be thinned from the tree. This plum is one of the best of the Japanese type for this section, and heads all other varieties of plum in desirability for both home use and market.

Satsuma—Large; flesh blood red. Bears young and very prolific in Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Brings highest price of all plums. Tree sprawling. Thrifty grower. One of the Japanese family.

Wickson—Fruit very large; measured seven inches in circumference, gathered from two-year-old tree; deep red color; flesh firm. One of the very best late Japan-



Hottes Elberta Peach tree were grown and matured thirteen perfect peaches.

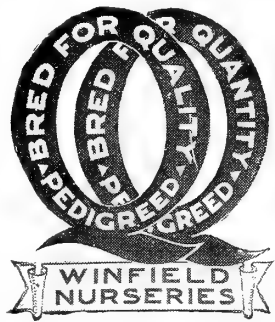
These peaches averaged about ten inches in circumference, were a beautiful color and much finer grained and sweeter than any other Elberta Peaches. It also had a much smaller pit and did not cling to the meat as the ordinary Elberta.

I have lived in Cowley County ever since '70. Have raised Elbertas on my farm and am familiar with this variety, and I have never seen anything to compare with the Hottes Elberta.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J.W. GROOM.





ese plums and very desirable on account of ripening a month later than Burbank. Tree a thrifty, upright grower, very hardy; bears young, heavy and regularly.

Little Blue Damson—Small, dark blue plum of fine quality. Tree slow coming into bearing, but bears regularly thereafter. Very hardy.

De Soto—Medium size; almost round; dark red, with small round white dots; flesh orange yellow, juicy, quality good; very sour when cooked. The best native variety we know of. Tree hardy, but rather slow and unshapely grower; blooms with late apples, so always bears a heavy crop. Ripens in midsummer.

Green Gage—Small, round, slightly oblong; yellowish green; juicy and sugary sweet; almost a freestone. An old variety very highly esteemed for its quality; very prolific, but slow about coming into bearing. Season, early August.

German Prune (Purple or Blue Plum)—

Oblong oval in shape, with crease in one side of fruit; flesh firm, light green, separates partly from the stone, making it desirable for drying. Very prolific, but slow about coming into bearing.

Italian Prune—Fruit medium in size; oval, pointed and tapering at each end. Dark purple in color with a heavy dark blue bloom. The flesh is greenish-yellow, juicy, sweet and of high quality and a freestone. Grown in Pacific coast and in Western sections, for the commercial dried prune.

Lombard—A well-known old variety. Tree hardy, prolific and well adapted to light soils. Fruit medium in size, sometimes rather large, round or somewhat flattened at the ends. Rots badly unless sprayed. One of the most delicious of the European type. Ripens early in autumn. Fruit rather large, greenish or yellow when thoroughly ripe. Sometimes marbled with green stripes. Freestone. A very delicious plum and best for home use.

Apricots

The popularity of this delicious fruit is increasing. While not adapted to as wide a range of soils as peaches, they are profitable where they do well. There is no good reason why the apricot should not be more extensively planted than it has been in the past. The fruit is one of the most luscious that any tree produces. Its delicate, melting flesh and mild acidity make it especially delicious for eating out of the hand. The fruit dries readily, in which condition it rivals the dried apple and prune in popularity. But when canned or preserved is where the apricot is most delicious.

The following varieties of apricots represent the very "cream" of the apricot family. These varieties are the hardiest, and the fruit of these varieties brings the highest prices in the open market.

Early Golden—Small golden yellow, oval in shape, freestone; very prolific when it bears, but often fails on account of spring frosts. Middle of June.

Royal—Medium size, roundish oval, dull yellow, flesh light yellow, sweet and highly flavored; freestone. Last of June.

Moorpark—Large, almost round, golden yellow, with red cheek, freestone; juicy and rich. We recommend this as one of our best. First of July.

Superb—A fine seedling, originated at Lawrence, Kansas. Fruit large; rich, yellow flesh; quality very fine. Not so desirable as the larger varieties. Ripens in July, after Moorpark.

Blanche—Surpasses anything in apricots we have yet seen. A chance seedling from apricots brought from Russia to Newton, Kansas. Tree thrifter and hardier than any other variety; bears full crop when others fail. Fruit excels in size and quality; large as early peaches; light yellow. Flesh yellow, rich and sweet. We offer it for sale under the name of Blanche, which name is given in honor of the originator's daughter.

Montgamet—Fruit small, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red. Very high quality and juicy when fully ripe; semi-cling. An excellent commercial sort in the Northwest.

Blenheim—Deep yellow with a red cheek. Flesh very tender and of delicious flavor. Fruit about medium in size.

Quinces

Orange—A very large variety, roundish or somewhat irregular in shape. Golden yellow in color. Flesh very firm, ripening soon after mid-autumn. One of the most popular quinces for culinary purposes. A standard market variety.

Missouri Mammoth—This is a variety of rather recent introduction, and commands

attention because the trees come into bearing young and are very prolific.

Van Deman—This is an exceedingly heavy fruiter and of fine quality. On account of its heavy fruiting habit it is inclined to blight badly and we do not recommend it in sections where blight is troublesome.

Nov. 19, 1911.
Winfield Nursery Co.,
Winfield, Kan.
Gentlemen:

Just returned from the farm this eve and saw the trees, in fact I helped the boys get them out of the cellar and I unpacked them myself and must say they are the best lot of trees I ever got from any nursery. I was stuck on the roots they had and the shape of the bodies and tops; in fact they are dandy.

When your new big catalog is out, don't fail to mail me one, also your winter wholesale price list as before.

A. J. WILLIAMS,
Kansas City, Mo.

Grapes

No fruit succeeds better generally than the grape, and none can make the waste places more profitable. It will grow in most any soil or location, whether in a shaded dooryard, where the vine can be trained over an arbor that shelters the door from the blistering sun, or on the rocky hillside, where it is impossible to handle tree fruits. There is scarcely a yard, either in the city or country, where there is not room for at least one grape vine.

Grape culture is on the increase. The yearly increase in the number of large vineyards that are planted is surprising, in view of the fact that a few years ago the mar-



Moore's Early

kets of the country were greatly over supplied with this fruit. But the increase is due to the utilization of the grape in other ways than for a dessert fruit. The juice is now being pressed out of millions of tons every year, bottled, sterilized and marketed in the unfermented condition. Other immense quantities are being made into wine, and still others are converted into jelly for use during the months of fruit scarcity.

There is a fine profit to be obtained from a vineyard. The vines will bear regularly and well, every year, whether cultivated, pruned or sprayed or let take care of themselves. But the better the care given them the more productive and profitable they can be made.

Campbell's Early—Bunch and berry better than average; black, fine quality; keeps long after ripening. Ripens with Moore's Early. Very popular.

Moore's Early—Bunch medium, compact, berry large, black; quality good. Bears regularly, but not so heavily as Worden. Good market grape on account of its earliness.

Worden—The best black grape we have found. Bunch large, compact, berry large, black, thin skin; fine flavor, rich and very sweet. Vine perfectly hardy; bears heavily and is very prolific. Fruit sells readily and at double Concord price.

Dracut Amber—A small bunch, amber color, good for jelly, poor for market. August 15th.

Concord—The old well known black grape; good flavor, quality fair. Vine hardy, bears regularly and heavy crops. August 22nd.

Niagara—Large, long bunches, very fine white grape, quality first class, hardy, bears regularly and heavy crops. Comes in just after Concord.

Agawam (Rogers No. 51)—A very large grape of fine flavor, sweet and rich. Vine hardy and vigorous grower; prolific. Color dark red. August 25th.

Goethe (Rogers No. 1)—A very large greenish white grape, almost covered with red when fully ripe; berry oblong, tender, rich and very sweet. We have found no grape of better quality. Not hardy where winters are severe. Prolific and regular. Ripens after Concord is gone, commanding good price.

Foreign Varieties

These varieties are more delicate than the American kinds listed above, and do the best in sections where the winters are mild. We recommend them for planting in the warmer valleys of the states west of the Rocky Mountains.

Thompson's Seedless—Rapid grower, bunches large, compact, berries greenish yellow, medium size; skin very thin and berries seedless making it a most desirable grape for eating. Flavor excellent, sweet and delicious.

Flame Tokay—Exceedingly large, compact bunches. Single clusters often weigh from four to seven pounds each. Berries as large as small plums; skin thick, pale red; flesh firm and sweet. Very desirable variety for long shipments.

Black Cornichon—Bunches long and loose, not so large as Flame Tokay. Berries oval, long, tapering at both ends, skin thick and dark; flesh firm and rich. This variety is especially desirable because of the firmness in handling for long shipments. Considered one of the best paying grapes for commercial planting. Ripens late in the season.



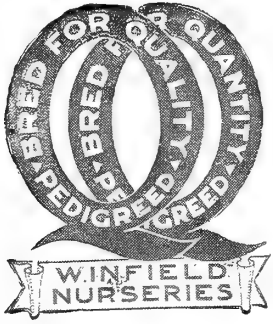
Gallipolis, Ohio, 8-16-11.
Gentlemen:

The fifty Stayman Winesap, yearling buds, which I received from you this spring, are a fine bunch of youngsters, and are doing exceedingly well in spite of the worst drouth which we have experienced for many years. I planted these trees in comparatively new ground with good elevation. The trees have been carefully cultivated this season and I have lost but ten trees to date.

Truly yours,
(Signed) F. L. JANES



Raspberries



Just as in the case of blackberries, raspberries tend to run out in the course of time through careless selection of the plants that are to be used for reproduction purposes. But we have been able to improve the strain of several types of raspberries through careful breeding methods, as well as to add to the list of this delicious fruit



Cuthbert—A Good Red Variety

a variety of blackcap that is unexcelled as a market and dessert fruit. This variety, which we introduced some years ago under the name of "Winfield" is admirably adapted to the southwest, in sections where raspberries have heretofore given but little satisfaction.

There are two types of raspberries, the red and the black. Red raspberries, on account of their very delicate flesh are not adapted to large commercial plantings, where it is necessary to ship long distances. But black raspberries can be shipped almost across the continent and arrive at their destination in good condition. On this account black raspberries, more familiarly known, perhaps as "blackcaps" are better adapted to commercial plantings, unless in the immediate vicinity of large cities where there is a good local market.

Our berry plants are selected with the greatest care, and raspberry plants from The Winfield Nursery are of the highest quality obtainable. The list of varieties is small because it represents the best varie-

ties our experience has demonstrated as adapted to our territory, and all carefully bred from fruitful parents. We especially recommend the Winfield raspberry, as it is proving itself to be the greatest money-maker. A full description of this great profit getter will be found on page 31.

Cumberland—An old standard variety which has long held prominent place as a commercial berry. Larger than Kansas and a heavier fruit producer. Canes strong and vigorous, and very resistant to anthracnose.

Kansas—Has long been a good commercial sort, and in many sections is grown to the exclusion of all other kinds. Through careless selection of propagation wood, this good old variety is running out. Our plants are carefully selected and are the very best that are to be had.

Cardinal—The best of the red raspberries for planting in the Southwest. Canes perfectly hardy and regularly produce heavy crops of big, luscious red berries. Originated at Lawrence, Kansas, and adapted to western climate.



The Originator of Winfield Raspberry, in His Patch

Cuthbert—A well known red raspberry of high quality. Very productive and hardy. Well adapted to eastern planting.

Turner—Berries bright red and rather soft. Especially adapted to home use, as the berry is a little too soft, when grown in a warm climate for long shipment. Canes hardy and very productive. Ripens a little before Cuthbert.

WINFIELD—See description page 31.

Nov. 29, 1911.
Winfield Nursery Co.,
Winfield, Kan,
Gentlemen:

The Winfield black cap has made good with me this year, making a remarkably heavy and vigorous growth of cane and the berries were very large and of fine quality.

Please send me your price list. You can use my name if you wish to recommend the Winfield.

Yours truly,
C. W. SWALLOW,
Oregon City, Ore.

Winfield Raspberry

**The Sensation in Berry Production
—the Most Delicious, Heaviest Bearing Berry of all. Enthusiastically
Endorsed by all Planters.**

The Winfield Raspberry is one of the greatest discoveries ever made in the line of black raspberries. It is a seedling which came up in the dooryard of Mr. G. F. Kleinsteinber, Winfield, Kansas. It is one of the most delicious berries ever tasted, and produces great clusters of unusually large berries. There will be from four to six of these large clusters on each cane, and the berries on the lateral clusters will all be fully as large as the berries in the terminal cluster. This is a marked improvement over the fruiting habit of the usual varieties of black raspberries. All of the berries will measure close to an inch in diameter. They are very fleshy, as the seeds are remarkably small, and the fruit is juicy and sweet. Everyone who has tasted this berry is well pleased with it, and it is bound to prove to be a splendid berry for market purposes. Ripens about ten days before Kansas.

The plants are strong growers, making robust, stocky canes, that branch well. It is healthy, little troubled with rust or anthracnose, and is a strong plant maker.

We consider this to be the greatest addition to the list of black raspberries, and we urge every planter, whether he is planting a few bushes in his dooryard, or whether he is setting a commercial plantation of several acres, that the Winfield raspberry be included. As great an acquisition as this berry should not be overlooked in any raspberry plantation. Our plants come direct from

the original planting of this great variety.

We have arranged with the originator for the exclusive introduction of this valuable variety. Procure all plants of this variety from us that you may be sure of getting the genuine.

Statement of G. F. Kleinsteinber, originator of the Winfield raspberry:

"Winfield raspberry is a chance seedling. One plant of it sprang up in 1902 about four feet from my back door. I would have mowed the plant down as a nuisance, and started to do so a number of times, but was prevented by Mrs. Kleinsteinber, as she said the plant seemed unusually thrifty and promising. The second year, 1903, I grew nine more plants from this original plant. In 1904 from these nine plants, I picked two crates and six boxes of fruit. I have gathered a heavy crop from our Winfield variety every year since, except the year 1907, in which five crates were taken from my patch of Winfield 80x33 feet, though in that year all other raspberries in this locality failed, being killed by the late spring frosts.

"The Winfield ripens about ten days before the Kansas. My first picking was on June 3rd. Single berries measured 2½ inches in circumference. The young plants are easy to care for and they do not lie on the ground like the Kansas; they are upright and stocky as a blackberry bush. My two year old plants now show a hedge row four feet high and five feet wide; one year old plants a hedge row three feet high and four feet wide."

G. F. KLEINSTEIBER.

Statment of the Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.:

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1908.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th instant, and the box containing specimens of your new raspberry. From all appearances, this is a remarkably productive berry. Although most of the fruit was fermented we were able to get the taste of it, and we find it fully equal to the blackcap varieties. One peculiarity favorable to it is the small size of the seeds. We are having a description and painting made of one of the best clusters for placing on file in our office. If what you say of this new variety is true you have certainly a very fine blackcap raspberry.

Yours very truly,

G. B. BRACKETT, Pomologist.

Blackberries

This fruit is the stand-by of the family. What man or woman is there who does not recall with pleasure the "blackberry jam at mother's table." It is the keystone of the delights of childhood, and one of the most delicious of all the jams that can be made. The Blackberry is the king of small fruits. A good crop to plant in young orchards.

Natives as they are of the United States, they are adapted to a wider range of soil and climate than any other fruit, unless it be the strawberry. They constitute the bramble thickets of a wide area of the country, and perhaps on this account they have been given so little attention by nurserymen, in the way of improving the strains or varieties very far above individual plants that can be found growing wild in the natural thickets.

But even so, the hand of man has modified the fruiting habits of blackberry varieties so that the season of cultivated forms is greatly enlarged over that of the wild sorts. There are early kinds which mature a full month before the natural types; there are other kinds which mature almost a month later. Yet the size of the fruit is only slightly improved above that which can be found in the wild plantations.

Blackberry plants are widely variable. Some individual plants are far more fruitful than others. On this account, random selections of plants from the field in the manner that has been practiced for years has caused the decline of many valuable varieties until they are, today, absolutely worthless. This gradual deterioration in valuable varieties of blackberries shows us that we

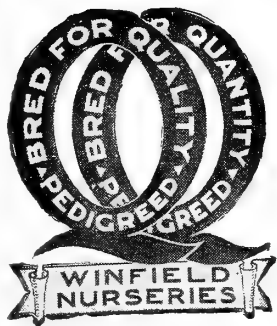


Winfield Nursery Co.,
Winfield, Kan.

Despite the fact that it had been on the road about two weeks, my nursery stock arrived in fine condition due to your careful packing, the stock itself is healthy and vigorous looking stuff as I have ever seen and I have handled nursery stock for many years. Say, those chubby fellows of Early Harvest blackberry plants seem ready for a crop the coming season, quite different from the little strings of plants often received for blackberry plants.

D. N. LEERSKOV,
Tahlequah, Okla.





are suffering by ignoring Nature's laws of plant life. By selecting plants for new fields from the most desirable parents, the Winfield Nursery Company has developed certain strains of blackberries which are vastly more productive than the plants you can obtain for a song in the open market.

It is a well known fact in animal breeding that the valuable characters of sire and dam will not be as strongly marked in the offspring, where the parents are overworked as where they are given good care. The same holds true in plants, and blackberries, which are grown primarily for the fruit cannot be expected to produce the best of plants for new plantations. Plants cannot mature heavy crops of fruit and at the same time throw up suckers that will be of the highest value for reproduction. It is not in maturing the fruit pulp, but the loss of sexual power in maturing the seeds that ruin the plant and render it unfit for breeding or propagation purposes.

On this account we have been especially careful in thinning the fruit on our propagation block that the vitality of the parent plants is not over-taxed. Then the block, when in fruit is carefully gone over and those plants which are especially desirable are marked with a conspicuous label, and the root cuttings from those plants are separated from all others. In this way we are able to separate out a strain of remarkably heavy fruiting habit. Much of the disfavor into which the blackberry has fallen is due entirely to the haphazard methods of propagation that is practiced in the usual methods of preparing plants for the open market. But with such plants as ours there is profit and pleasure in blackberry culture.

We list only those varieties which are the best money makers.

Early Harvest—Cane stiff, upright, dwarfy habit. Fruit good size, long, very small seeds, sweet and delicious. The only blackberry that has never failed to produce in dry seasons. In productiveness a surprise to everyone, bushes weighed to the ground with fruit. Sprouts taken from bearing patches of Early Harvest are a worse failure than any other variety, and often bear small, inferior, hard berries. This is caused by the bearing plants having little vitality to impart to young plants

after maturing a heavy crop of fruit. The first to ripen.

Ward—Canes strong and stocky, three and one-half to five feet high, covered with very heavy dense foliage, which is protection to the fruit in this western country. The largest and richest berry we have ever grown in this section; about double the size of the Snyder. Beautiful black, glossy berry, rich in flavor; when cooked, juice almost resembles a syrup. Bushes are loaded down with fruit. Last of June. One of the most favored and profitable in Eastern states.

Kenoyer—This is a variety of commercial importance. It is a heavy fruiter, and as the fruit stands up well above the foliage, is easily picked. Plants do not rust as badly as some other varieties and are therefore desirable for commercial plantations.

Snyder—Canes very hardy, fruit medium, round, large seeds; esteemed because of hardiness, very prolific in some parts of the west, but not satisfactory in others. Two weeks after Early Harvest.

Mersereau—Hardy and thrifty canes. Bears profusely. Large, sweet berry, similar to the Ward. Berries large, uniform in shape and size, with no core. This is a new variety which is one of the finest we have ever tried in the West. We recommend it to all. A national leader.

Blower—One of the hardiest blackberries. Very productive and of highest quality. Very jet black and large. Good shippers.

Kittatinny—Large, rank growing canes, long thorns, fruit of the largest size, fine flavor; is bothered some with rust, one of the best late Blackberries; very productive. One month after Early Harvest.

Lucretia Dewberry—Very large open grained Dewberry; sweet and rich; becoming more popular every year; vine trails on ground or can be very successfully handled on low trellis.

Austin Dewberry—Originated in Texas, not equal to Lucretia for northern states, but highly recommended for southern Oklahoma.

Premo Dewberry—A very excellent producer of large firm berries. As the blossoms are imperfect, this is better planted with a perfect flowered variety such as Lucretia.

Strawberries

Some varieties of strawberries produce flowers which are imperfectly developed, that is, they have only the pistils or female portions of the flower. Other varieties have both pistils and stamens, that is, both female and male parts are well developed. Where a variety is used which is known to have imperfect flowers it is necessary to

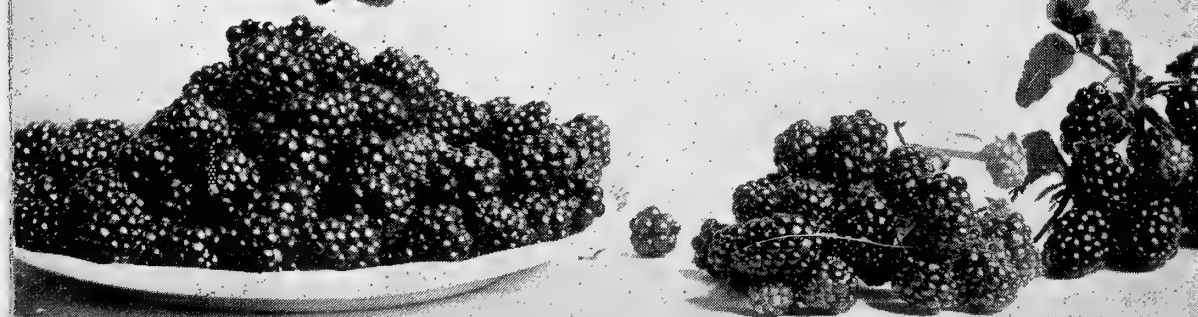
plant a perfect flowered variety in order to have a supply of pollen for fertilizing the blossoms of the pistillate kind, otherwise there will be no fruit. Many of the choicest varieties are pistillate, and in setting out a bed or field of strawberry plants, where pistillate varieties are to be used we recommend that every third row be of some good,

North Yakima, Wash.,
August 16, 1911.

Dear Sir:

I have been much interested in "Pedigreed Nursery Stock." That subject is being emphasized in this northwestern country, and some good results are being obtained. I am sure that this is the right view, and feel sure that by observing that method greater advancement will be made in twenty-five years than in one hundred years according to the old methods.

Yours truly,
GRANVILLE LOWTHER.



perfect flowered variety. By having two rows of pistillate berries and one of perfect flowered or staminate berries, enough pollen will be provided for an abundance of fruit on the entire plantation. In the following descriptions (S) indicates varieties having perfect flowers, and which can safely be planted by themselves, while those which need to be planted with a pollen producing variety are indicated by the letter (P).

Bederwood (S)—The standard early berry; good color; succeeds over a wide range; very prolific. Ripens one week before the Crescent.

Senator Dunlap (S)—Wonderfully productive. Best and most profitable variety in this section. Plants exceptionally hardy and should be thinned on account of rapid growth. Very large; regular form; bright red; firm; very rich; stands first for canning. Season early.

Warfield (P)—Dark red; conical shape; noted for rich, fine flavor; brings extra price for table use. Very productive; fine market variety.

Capt. Jack (S)—Berries large; an old

stand-by for home use and market; very productive. Mid-season.

Crescent (P)—An old standard variety; highly prized because of its hardiness and productiveness; stands drouth and neglect best of all berries; bright red; fair sized and good flavor. Fertilize with Capt. Jack or Bederwood. Season early.

Glen Mary (S)—Very large, deep red; irregular wedge shape; flesh firm, light red and good quality. Season after Crescent. One of the most prolific of all the strawberry family. Plants thrifty and hardy.

Parker Earle (S)—This grand variety is a wonder in productiveness; matured over one quart of fruit to the plant; berries long necked; bright color. Fine for market.

Gandy (S)—Very large, pointed; dark crimson, stands at the head of late berries; firm, rich, can be shipped further than any other variety; hardy, regular and very productive.

Klondike (S)—Big red berry of fine shape. The leading commercial berry for large plantations in the south. A splendid shipper, and good money maker.



Miscellaneous

Downing Everbearing Mulberry—Beautiful round-headed, vigorous tree; very productive; continues for long time, with blossoms and ripe fruit at the same time. Fruit one to one and one-half inches long, bluish black, rich, sprightly flavor. Much finer than the old timber Mulberry.

Bismarck Apple—Budded on dwarf stock, bears second and third year and fruits well on high upland where other apples are a failure. A small dwarf tree.

Huckleberry (Dwarf Juneberry)—Bushes from four to six feet high, perfectly hardy, stands drouth and heat. Fruit juicy, mild sub-acid.

Linneaus (Rhubarb)—Has very large stalks; early, tender, hardy and best of all for this climate.

Asparagus—Very fine for early table use. We handle two-year crown plants, which will throw up sprouts for use the first year.

Nut Trees

Nut culture in the United States is gaining in popularity more rapidly than any other phase of orcharding. Wonderful advancement is being made in both the quality of the varieties that are being planted and the number of nut orchards that are being set out. At the present time commercial nut growing is limited to the warmer sections of the country, but new varieties are being introduced which are hardy in the Far North. We can supply any named variety.

The demand for nuts on the fruit stands and from the grocers of the cities was never greater than now, and this is giving an impetus to the cultivation of this palatable product. In some of the European countries nuts are staple articles of food and the

time is approaching in this country when they will be in daily use to a far greater extent than they are today.

The returns from bearing nut orchards are little less than fabulous. Nut culture can be made one of the great horticultural industries of the United States, and in certain sections of the Gulf and Pacific Coast states the industry already takes rank along with other kinds of orcharding. In the south, the interest is largely confined to the pecan, a better nut than which was never produced. The area of successful culture of this delicious nut is rapidly extending, and success is assured over a greater district than was considered a few years ago as being within the pecan belt. Hardy trees of varieties adapted to a wide area

Arkansas City, Kan.,
Aug. 21st, 1911.

Gentlemen:

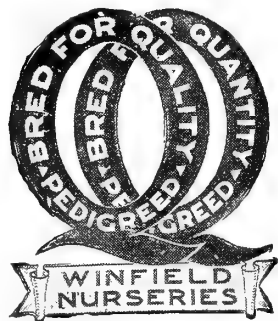
In the spring of 1909 I set out 350 of your Hottes Elberta peach trees on my farm on the Arkansas River. I measured some of them today and they measured 10 and 12 feet across the tops, 14 and 15 inches in circumference 4 inches from the ground. I expect quite a crop next year off of these trees, for by examining the fruit buds I find a great number on each tree.

Yours truly,

Yours truly,
BYRON STRICKLAND.

(Signed)





are being developed, and each year new varieties of pecans are clamoring for attention.

PECANS

Stuart—Nuts of this variety run from large to very large. Somewhat oblong, roundish in shape. Variety originated in Mississippi and is widely disseminated throughout the south. It is exceedingly vigorous, comes into bearing early, is hardy and productive over a wide range. It is recommended as valuable for northern planting.

Money Maker—This variety is especially hardy in northern climates, recommended for all sections in the extreme north where pecan planting is anticipated. The nuts are medium in size, broadly rounded at the base, somewhat abruptly pointed. The shell is thick, but cracks well. The flavor of the meat is sweet and the quality good.

Pabst—Very large, soft shell, fine quality, suited to extreme southern localities.

Columbian—An exceptionally large variety, tree hardy, not recommended for general planting on account of shy bearing.

Pecan Seedlings—Hardy seedlings grown from selected nuts. Grow wild in this local-

ity; perfectly hardy. Will grow on wet overflow land and make valuable timber in addition to nuts. Much slower coming into bearing than budded varieties.

Miscellaneous Nuts

Almonds (Soft Shells)—Grow successfully in this latitude, and in western irrigation districts; not recommended for extreme northern planting.

Chestnut (American Sweet)—Very hardy; a beautiful lawn tree; nuts are sweet, brittle and very desirable.

English Walnuts—Succeed only in warm southern climates, being easily winter killed.

Chestnut (Japan)—Is being introduced quite extensively. Nuts larger than American; some varieties recommended to be as sweet as American.

Black Walnut—Grown from seed of native trees. Makes a beautiful shade tree; timber very valuable.

Japan Walnut—A beautiful tree in the south, large spreading top. Nut has a thick shell and is of poor quality. Should not be planted for the nuts. Does not succeed in northern latitudes.

Currants

Crandall—Very large black currant originated by A. Crandall, of Newton, Kansas, bears young, regularly and very abundantly; needs no protection; fruit sweet and very juicy. Ripens early.

Fay's Prolific—Large clusters, and one of the finest of red currants.

Red Dutch—The old standard variety of Red Currants. Well known.

Pomona—A new red currant, thoroughly

tested, very prolific; superior quality and best of all red currants. Recommended in all localities where red currants succeed.

White Grape—Fruit rather large and bunches small. Quality fine. Bushes rather straggling growers, but good producers.

Perfection—One of the very best red currants. Fruit is rich and mild with a few seeds. Canes are heavy producers and the foliage not readily attacked by fungi.

Gooseberries

Houghton—The old standard variety; bush drooping; hardy and prolific; fruit medium size. None hardier than this or more prolific.

Downing—Later than the Houghton, roundish; light green, juicy; fine quality; bush more upright than Houghton.

Pearl—The finest we have ever tasted; very large, round, juicy, extra quality. In

our trial grounds, small two-year-old bushes of this grand berry, covered with berries, which measured one inch in diameter.

Oregon Champion—In quality resembling Pearl. Larger than Houghton and Downing. Small seed, bears in this locality. We consider it a very valuable acquisition to the gooseberry family.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Many persons think it strange that a nursery should list shade and ornamental trees in their catalogue, and especially at prices that seem to them to be very "high". This is especially the case of those trees which are native, and which one can secure most

any time in the forest patches of any timbered region. But when one compares a nursery grown tree with one of the same kind which has been dug up in the forest, there is as much difference to be observed as there is in a nursery grown fruit tree and

Claremore, Okla.,
June 30th, 1911

Gentlemen:

The copy of your Progressive Horticulture is received and I have studied it with a great deal of interest for the reason that it embodies the ideas in the propagation of fruit that I have held for years. I have fought some wordy battles with nurserymen over their dictum that "water sprouts were just as good as any." I suppose as long as we small farmer tree-plant-



the same kind of a tree that has come up in a fence corner.

It does not pay to plant forest grown shade or ornamental trees, especially for park, street or dooryard planting, and in cities which have a competent Park Board or City Forester, a forest grown tree cannot be planted. The reason for this is that the nursery grown tree is grown in such a way that its branches are arranged in a manner that will make a shapely crown, and in every way insure the tree being suitable for shade and ornament.

Our system of growing trees of this class insures smooth, well rooted, symmetrical trees. They have a good crown. They are not forked, so that they will break and split in a storm when they reach the age at which they attain the greatest beauty and usefulness. Where necessary these trees are grafted, but in other cases they are seedlings. The seeds are planted in well prepared soil, and the little seedlings are transplanted at one year and allowed to grow throughout the season and get their root system well established. They are then cut back to the ground, and in the spring of the third year they will send up a strong sprout. This is allowed to grow, and it makes a straight, vigorous trunk for the future tree. Forest trees are always crooked, forked and have a poorly developed root system, but trees grown the "Winfield Way" can be transplanted with perfect assurance they will thrive.

Maple (Soft or Silver)—A very quick growing native tree, having a dense crown of foliage. Very useful where a rapidly growing tree is desired. Free from worms and insects and perfectly hardy.

Elm (American)—One of the most beautiful trees. When it reaches maturity the top is somewhat vase shaped or roundish. Most desirable for street, park or shade purposes. This is really the most beautiful tree one can plant and the only objection to it is that it is sometimes rather slow in growth.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—See description on page 38.

Box Elder—A tree of very rapid growth making a heavy crown of foliage. Somewhat straggling in habit and unless kept in shape is inclined to break to pieces in storms when it reaches full maturity.

Poplar (Carolina)—Hardest and most widely used of the poplar group. As it grows very rapidly, it makes quick shade. Useful in the treeless districts of the west, especially where it can be irrigated. Very valuable in high altitudes or windy locations.

Ash (American, White)—The old, well-known variety of Ash, hardy and used in park work or as shade tree in the lawn.

Black Locust—Very hardy, tall, symmetrical, extensively used for street, shade and park work, where other varieties will not succeed. This noble tree enables many cities and towns in dry western belts to enjoy shade, where other trees could not be grown. We grow it in large blocks and give special prices for carload lots for city and park work, or for forest planting. Fine for windbreaks.

Maple (Norway)—Round spreading top, denser foliage than soft maple, but slower growth. In appearance more nearly resembling the Sugar Maple. Succeeds best in sheltered locations.

Maple (Sugar or Hard)—This is the most beautiful of the maple family, making a large, round-topped, stately tree which takes on the most brilliant hues in autumn. In its early years its growth is slow, but makes a very desirable tree for street or park planting.

Birch (European White)—Large, stately tree, with silver-colored bark and foliage.

Mountain Ash—Small tree, round headed, effective on account of its being loaded with bunches of bright red berries from July until winter.

Teas Weeping Mulberry—The hardest weeping tree known; endures both heat and drouth.

Weeping Willow (Kilmarnock)—Grafted on six-foot stems, forms a beautiful ornamental tree with foliage reaching to the ground. Not hardy without plenty of water.

Weeping Willow (Wisconsin)—Old, well-known Weeping Willow; often reaches 50 to 100 feet in height. Very beautiful.

Catalpa Bungei—One of the most unique of the ornamental trees. It is usually grafted on a standard stock at five or six feet from the ground, and when so treated it makes a perfect ball shaped top. A splendid tree for planting as specimens in the lawn or special locations. When it attains some age, is useful in a small way as a shade tree. Its proper use is as an ornamental.

Evergreens

Arbor Vitae (Pyramidal Form)—Beautiful small evergreen, upright grower, foliage thick, with an appearance of having been pressed; beautiful and hardy.

Norway Spruce—Symmetrical grower; foliage short, spine half inch long; retains its color in winter. Rather hard to grow. Makes a large graceful tree.

Austrian or Black Pine—Large, robust tree; foliage a dark glossy green. Our best and hardest pine for the west. Finest tree for shade or windbreaks.

Red Cedar—Well known native tree, perfectly hardy and a vigorous grower.



ers demand 8 and 10 cent trees, growers will be on hand to supply the demand. In my lifetime I have planted three small orchards only to see them go down in from eight to twelve years, from root-rot, crown-gall, hairy-root or canker. Now on the home stretch in my 70th year, I am preparing to set two acres in an assortment of apple, pear, plum and cherry.

I intend if this drouth does not hold in too late to send you an order for the trees in time for fall delivery.

(Signed) H. Z. FOWLER.



Ornamental Shrubs and Climbers



Shrubs and vines are a necessary accompaniment to the rural as well as the city or suburban home. They really constitute the frame work of the picture, in which the home is the center. The following are among the most popular hardy shrubs and vines, and are well known for their beautiful flowers and sweet fragrance.

Ornamental Shrubs and Vines

Japan Quince—A vigorous, hardy bush that is most attractive in spring when it is covered with masses of brilliant red flowers before the leaves appear. From this it gets the name of "burning bush." Desirable for hedges.

Syringa (Mock Orange)—A handsome bush, growing as high as ten feet, unless pruned. Makes a splendid background or screen for outbuildings. Flowers in early spring. Pure white with yellow center. Fragrant.

Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora)—An ornamental shrub with large masses of white flowers in late summer. Flowers are attractive for the immensity of the clusters, often measuring a foot in length. Hardy.

Wiegelia (Rosea)—A vigorous bush with trumpet shaped, rose colored flowers in great profusion in mid-summer. Very beautiful.

Wiegelia (Candida)—The same kind of shrub except that the flowers are white.

Lilac (Purple)—The flowers of this splendid bush are too well known to need description. A vigorous bush, and fine for dooryard or shrubbery border.

Lilac (White)—Similar to the purple, but a better bloomer.

Lilac (Persian)—The flowers of this type are in less compact clusters than in the

purple form. This form blooms the second year after planting, and after becoming well established it is a very prolific bloomer.

Snowball—A fine shrub that produces great round masses of flowers in early summer. Well known everywhere.

Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum Plicatum*)—Very similar to the old-fashioned snowball, except that it is a more vigorous bloomer. The bush is less stiff in its habit of growth than the old fashioned snowball, and much more handsome.

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—Small tree-like shrubs that are very profuse bloomers of large double flowers in late summer. Colors purple, red and white.

Smoke Tree—A hardy shrub growing as high as the mock orange and which makes an excellent background or screen. Its blooms are large, feathery masses which bear no small resemblance to curls of smoke.

Wistaria—A hardy climbing vine producing large clusters of pea shaped flowers of a rich purple color.

Clematis Jackmanii—A fine vine, producing deep purple blossoms early in the summer. Flowers often measure three inches across.

Clematis Paniculata (Sweet-Scented Japanese Clematis)—Of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense masses in September, when very few other vines are in bloom.

Privet—A most beautiful hedge plant for the lawn. Almost evergreen. Must be kept trimmed closely for the most satisfactory results.

Roses

The rose is a symbol of beauty and fragrance. It is the most loved of all flowers, and is the most cosmopolitan. Almost every dooryard, has its rose bushes, and every home-maker, no matter how many roses he may have, always wants more. But unlike most other shrubs and plants, the propagation of roses is not always accompanied by success at the hands of the inexperienced. This is because the difficulties that must be overcome are not always within the reach of any but specialists in this line of nursery work.

In the following list are those varieties which are most suitable for the farm and suburban home. They are of the hardiest

varieties, good bloomers and require no special care in order to have them bloom freely and regularly. Roses need a rich soil, and a good supply of moisture during the dry portion of summer.

The Queen—This is a vigorous and healthy grower, and is continually in bloom. The flowers are large, very double, pure white and very fragrant.

Golden Gate—A tea rose of a remarkable beauty. The flowers are very large, double and delightfully fragrant. The color is a rich cream white, beautifully tinged with golden yellow and bordered with a delicate shade of rose. Blooms continuously.

Maman Cochet—The very finest hardy



Palisade, Colo.,
Aug. 28, 1911.

Claude F. Wright, Esq.,
Carlsbad, N. M.

Dear Sir:

The writer happens to know Mr. Moncrief, President of the Winfield Nursery Company and his system of doing business. Mr. Moncrief is a thorough business man and we know that his stock is grown in such manner as few other nurseries put them out, producing quality trees only. We paid more for these trees than from other nurseries, but we are not at all

ever-blooming roses ever introduced. There are no better roses than these in beauty and productiveness, and no matter what other roses you may have, you should by all means add at least one of this delightful type to your collection.

Helen Gould—Hardy, crimson ever-blooming rose. This is a remarkably vigorous grower and is continually covered with fine clusters of fragrant roses. This rose needs no protection, even in climates that are severe. The flowers are large, very fragrant and double.

Etoile de Lyon—There are very few good yellow roses that thrive in out door culture. This variety is the very best that can be had for outdoor standing. The color is a clear, bright yellow, the plant is a strong, vigorous grower; very hardy, and the half opened flowers are ideal in shape.

Anna de Diesbach—The flowers of this delightful rose are brilliant crimson maroon in color, extra large in size, full and sweet. A splendid bloomer.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—There is no finer rose than this variety. It is pure white in color. Hardy. A most excellent bloomer. It needs a very rich soil and hard pruning for the greatest freedom in blooming. In fact it is almost impossible to make the soil too rich.

Frau Karl Druschki—Sometimes called the "White American Beauty." A splendid snow white hybrid perpetual variety. Flowers frequently measure five inches across. Entirely hardy and a constant bloomer.

Baby Rambler—This is a dwarf form of the old favorite Crimson Rambler. Blooms continuously throughout the entire summer. The plants are vigorous and grow to a height of about 18 inches. It is especially desirable for planting as an edging for a rose bed, or even as a border to a walk.

White La France—This rose is a seedling of the old favorite Pink La France. The flowers are in every way as beautiful. Pearly white and delicately shaded with soft rose. Exquisitely fragrant and very beautiful.

Duchess of Albany—This beautiful rose resembles La France, but deeper in color and a better grower. The flowers are very double and very fragrant. It is a constant bloomer and one we recommend as being especially desirable for general planting.

Black Prince—Very dark crimson shaded with a deeper color that is almost black. Very large, beautiful shape, and entirely hardy.

Blue Rose—A rose of remarkable hue. Flowers similar in size and arrangement to Crimson Rambler, except that they are rosy-lilac when opening, changing to an amethyst or metallic blue.

Dorothy Perkins—The most popular climbing rose of the day. Beautiful trusses of small pink flowers produced in great profusion. Very hardy, strong climber, and adapted to all situations.

Seven Sisters—An old favorite. Blooms in clusters, red at first changing to a rich pink.

Prairie Queen—Flowers large, deep shade of pink. Profuse bloomer, strong climber and absolutely hardy. Midsummer.

Mary Washington—The flowers are small, pure white and produced in clusters. A profuse bloomer. Half climber, and when pruned each year can be maintained as a bush, otherwise needs support.

Empress of China—Flowers fragrant, rich red, changing to pink. Hardy and a rapid grower. Few thorns.

Baltimore Bell—Beautiful climber bearing white flowers tinged with pink.

Crimson Rambler—Very vigorous grower and the most profuse and beautiful red rose in existence. Flowers are small but come in large clusters, and very numerous, so that the vine often looks like a bright red banner trimmed with green leaves.

White Rambler—Flowers small, double, and produced in clusters like the Crimson Rambler. Makes a good companion for Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins.

Yellow Rambler—A very rapid and vigorous climbing vine, producing great masses of bright yellow flowers, and makes a splendid contrast when planted with other colors of climbing roses.

La France—A hardy Hybrid Tea Rose; delicate silvery pink, large, double, with an extra pleasing, attractive form, fragrant; blooming constantly from early until late.

Meteor—A hardy Hybrid Tea, very rich, dark crimson red; one of our greatest ever-bloomers.

Duke of Wellington—Bright velvet red, beautiful flower of fine form, especially in bud.

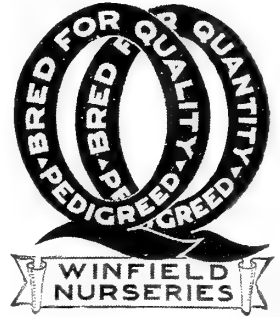
Gen. Washington—A large double red rose. Bush thrifty and hardy.

Mrs. J. H. Laing—A bright pink, very fragrant; blooms the entire summer. One of the best.

Magna Charta—Grown on our grounds for the past six years, surpasses all other roses for growth, rose a bright red, large double.

Ulrich Bruner—This rose is fragrant, growing on long stems with a rich foliage and somewhat resembles American Beauty. It is one of the promising ever-blooming red roses and blooms every month in the summer. None better for outdoor planting.

Mad. Plantier—An old summer variety, blooming in June; flower double, pure white; very hardy and suitable for a cemetery rose.

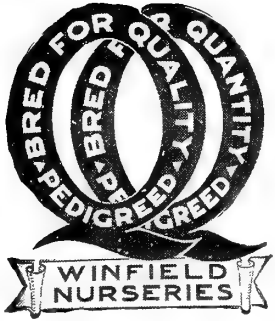


sorry that we paid the extra amount. Buying nursery stock is like buying thorough bred horses or cattle—you find quality in them the same as in other kinds of merchandise and for quality trees we know of but two or three nurseries in the United States, the Winfield Nursery Company being one of them, that produce such dependable goods that outclass other nursery stock growers.

Very truly yours,
THE WESTERN SLOPE
FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Per Olin H. Ragsdale,
Manager.





Duke of Edinburgh—An old standard, hardy, dark red.

Paul Neyron—Hardy plants. The largest rose in cultivation; deep pink, blooms in June and fall. Very fragrant, few thorns.

Coquette Des Alps—Largest flowers of everblooming white roses, pure white, sometimes tinted with pale red.

Gen. Jacqueminot—One of our great favorites; scarlet crimson, large, especially showy and fragrant. Blooms in early summer and fall.

Dinsmore—Dwarf bush, large, double scarlet crimson, fragrant, blooms freely and constantly.

Mad. Chas. Wood—A bright red, ever-blooming, hardy and highly recommended.

Catalpa Speciosa

The Future Lumber and Fence Post Supply

Probably one of the most vital questions before the agricultural world today is the question of where we shall get our future timber supply, at least at an economical or reasonable price.

The fast decrease in our forests is brought home to us very forcibly by the constant and rapid advance in the price of lumber, fence posts and other uses of wood. Some of the best varieties of timber, largely used in the past, and then to be purchased at a very nominal or reasonable price, have advanced to almost prohibitive prices. At the present prices of lumber and posts, the growing of timber for the future necessities of the farm and other patronage, becomes even more profitable than grain farming. By far the leading species of timber for this purpose is the Catalpa tree, it making a tremendously rapid growth and of excellent quality. It is very important however, that particular attention be called to the necessity of being sure that you are planting the Speciosa variety, this variety growing very straight and much more rapidly. There is almost the same relative quality and desirability between the genuine Speciosa variety of Catalpa over the Bignonioides variety that there is between the white oak and the scrub oak.

The Genuine Speciosa Catalpa makes a growth of about 1½ inches the first year, about 2 to 2¼ inches by the second year, 3 inches by the third year, 4 to 4½ inches by fourth year and 5 to 5½ by the end of the fifth year. At this age they make excellent fence posts, though they can be used nicely in the third and fourth years.

In height they will make about 10 or 12 feet the first year and will add from three to five feet per year. The wood is extraordinary hard and substantial, and of remarkable lasting quality. As fence posts, it has, perhaps, as good lasting qualities as any one of the hard woods which we are now using, with the possible exception of the Osage hedge plant.

As a lumber it is strong and makes an excellent material for either outside or inside work. For outside work it takes paint very readily and holds it splendidly. For inside

work, it takes an excellent smooth solid finish, not easily marred. When finished in the natural state, it has a most beautiful grain, not excelled by any other variety.

We again caution that our customers beware of the common or scrub varieties, as unfortunately great quantities are sold either unknowingly or ignorantly that they are not the genuine until after years of growth. The genuine will make as much growth in three or four years as the common scrub variety makes in twenty-five. We believe that we are the largest growers of the Genuine Catalpa Speciosa in the World, and have in our growing grounds at all times, from one to three million trees.

Every farmer should plant a large block of Speciosa Catalpa timber for furnishing posts and lumber, which he will need upon his own farm, and also for selling to neigh-



A Section of Our Fine Block of Catalpa

bors, which will net him a clear profit of at least two or three times the profit that his grain will make.

WE HAVE ISSUED A SPECIAL BOOK ON THE SUBJECT OF CATALPA SPECIOSA, AND WHICH WE WILL BE VERY GLAD TO SEND FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL THOSE INTERESTED. WE WOULD BE VERY GLAD TO HAVE YOU WRITE FOR IT.

Burns, Kan., Aug. 17, 1911.
Gentlemen:

Your letter of the 14th at hand asking about the Speciosa Catalpa trees that you sold to me last spring. The trees were in fine shape when I received them; I planted them in well prepared ground, but it got dry and stayed dry so long that I was afraid most of them would die. But it is sure a sight to see those trees grow now, since the drouth is broken; not more than 10 out of a 100 failed to grow.

FRANK BRENZIKOFER.
(Signed)



Quality and Quantity in Quick Crops Awaiting Planters of Pedigreed Trees

Real Value of Pedigreed Trees Based on Cost Fifteen Times That of Ordinary Trees

Average cost of pedigreed scions is five times that of ordinary scions.

Average pedigreed scions make one graft each.

Average ordinary scions make three grafts each.

Net cost of pedigreed scions fifteen times ordinary scions.

We cannot afford to graft high priced scions on cheap roots.

Branched French crab whole root seedlings used in making pedigreed grafts cost four times ordinary cheap grade of roots.

Pedigreed grafts on the whole

root seedling make one graft each.

Ordinary grafts made on a cheap grade of roots make three grafts each.

Net cost of roots in Pedigreed grafts twelve times ordinary.

The workmanship in making Pedigreed grafts is much more than that of ordinary grafts hence the total cost of material and labor in Pedigreed grafts is fifteen times the ordinary grafts.

Write Henry Bunck, Garden Plains, Kansas, who was here recently and saw our grafting in operation.

YOU KNOW BY EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION THAT THE LAW OF PREPOTENCY GOVERNS NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN

A colt, calf or pig whose breeding costs you fifteen times the ordinary animal is worth fifteen times the amount of the ordinary at two years of age, yet the expense of feed and care are practically the same in both cases.

Why buy thoroughbred animals to butcher in a few years and still plant scrub trees to grow thirty years or more and rob you of years of your fruit producing life?

Plant pedigreed trees because they pay you in results.

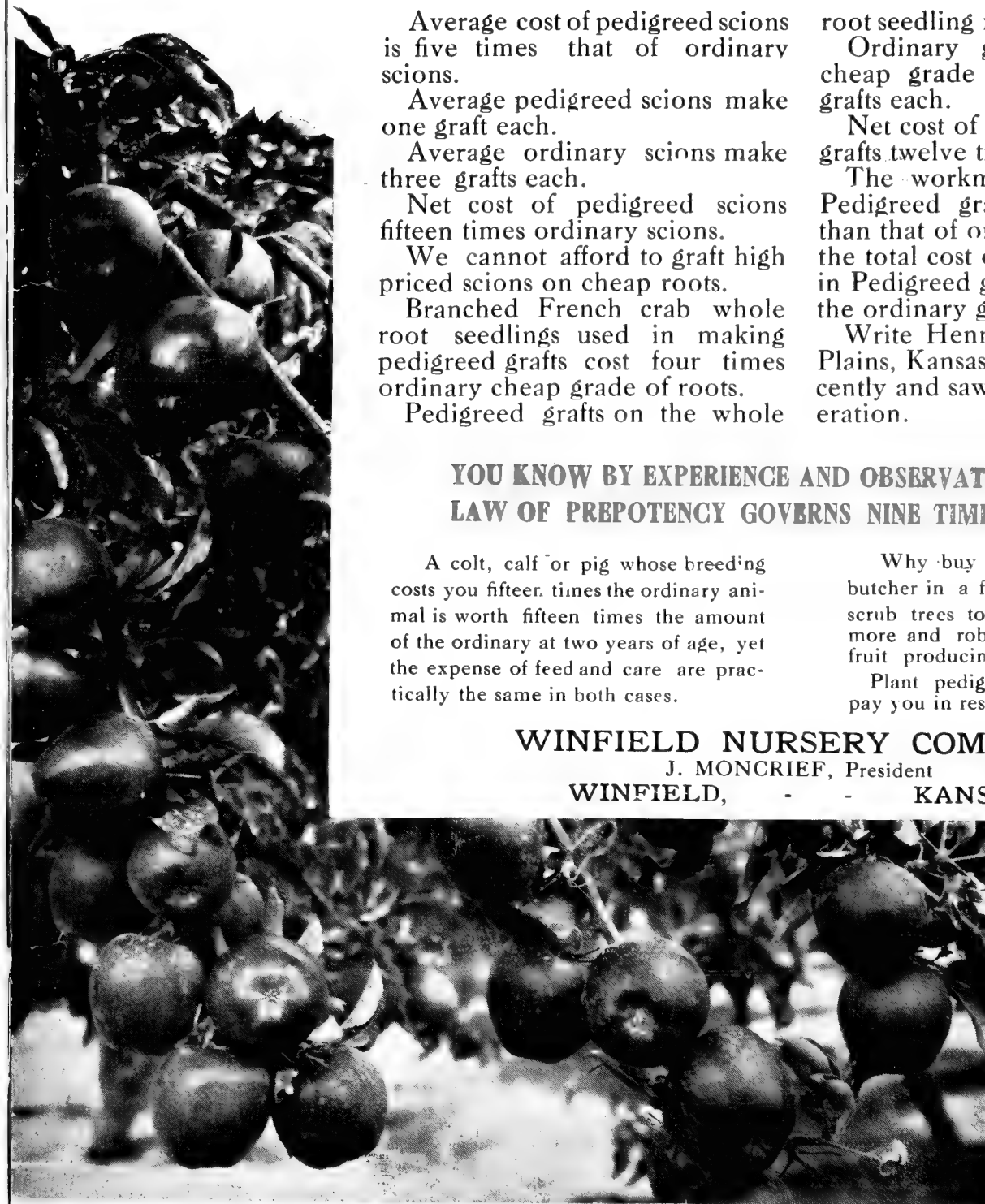
WINFIELD NURSERY COMPANY

J. MONCRIEF, President

WINFIELD, - - KANSAS.

Photograph of W. W. Pearmain parent. W. W. Pearmain ten year old tree, height 20 ft.; spread 20 ft., diameter of trunk 10 inches, borne regularly for 4 years. In 1910 produced 15 boxes of fancy fruit.

4300 trees only of this blood left in two year stock.





Blood Tells. 50 Acres of Pedigreed Trees Pronounced More Even and Perfect Than Famous Orchards of the West

SPLENDID ORCHARD

"I have just returned home from a visit to my son at Caldwell, Idaho. While there I visited the orchards in the Payette Valley, also the city of Boise, and was one day at a fair at Nampa, I saw many orchards out there of varying ages, from those planted last spring to those in heavy bearing of 12 or more years of age. In returning home I came through Colorado by way of D. & R. G. Railroad. Somewhere this side of Grand Junction the road passes close by the corner of an orchard of I presume about three year old trees. On the big sign board I caught as the train went by that the orchard was grown by your Company or the trees sold by your Company. I had just time to give a sweeping glance at the orchard, but it seemed to be the most perfect of any I had seen, every tree headed just right and every one almost exactly like the others. I want to compliment you on that exhibit.—*From letter of A. W. Beale, St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 15, 1911.*

THE BEST EVER

"While your prices are high I like your trees, having seen a number of them in the past, the first being a 50 acre block that P. M. Spratt set some five years ago. They were certainly fine trees and are still the best ever"—*From letter of Geo. La Grange Grand Junction, Colo., Dec. 4, 1911.*

A WONDERFUL PEACH

"A year ago last spring I set out one of your Hottes Elberta peaches. This tree is planted inside of fifty feet of three eight-year-old Elberta peach trees belonging to my neighbor, which trees are sheltered by his house, are carefully pruned every spring and given the best of care.

I have lived here four year and in that time have seen irregular crops of Elberta peaches on these trees. This year the crop was a failure on these eight year old Elberta peach trees, there being only six peaches on the three trees, while on my little Hottes Elberta peach tree was grown and matured thirteen perfect peaches.

These peaches averaged about ten inches in circumference, were a beautiful color and much finer grained and sweeter than any Elberta peaches ever grown on my neighbor's trees. I also observed that my Hottes Elberta had a much smaller pit and did not cling to the meat as the ordinary Elbertas.

I am 66 years old, and have lived in Cowley County ever since '70. Have raised Elbertas on my farm and am familiar with this variety, and I have never seen anything in the Elbertas to compare with the Hottes Elberta.—*From letter of A. W. Groom, Winfield, Kansas, Aug. 25, 1911.*

Why Don't You Plant This Kind of Trees?

"We were very much interested in going over your pedigree of selection records. Your system along this line is very complete indeed and I was interested in noticing particularly your records of the different rows conformed to the records in your office. This matter of selection I believe is endorsed by horticultural authorities all over the country and you are sure to be successful."—*Letter from W. G. Campbell, Manager of The Fruit Grower, St. Joe, Mo., Sept. 25, 1911.*

The above letter from W. G. Campbell was written after his return home from a visit of inspection to our place.

Photograph of branch
of Hottes Elberta
Peach Tree.

Only 16,000 now left (Feb.
25, 1912.



Plant Pedigreed Trees and Gain Five Years of Fruit Producing Life, Reap Annual Crops and Save Dollars of Waste



THE END OF OLD PLAN "I heard your methods highly approved by Mr. Gould, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Several of my good friends in the nursery business say it is all nonsense, but I know from personal experience that the method you give is sound when applied to roses and do not for one moment question it for general line of trees. The trouble is, it is a step in advance. If you can reach the people you will do more for Kanpomology than any other movement of which I have any knowledge."—*From letter of W. A. Harshbarger, of Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 15, 1912.*

PURE BUDS "Several business men to whom I was explaining your system saw the difference between budding from a water sprout and a bearing tree and were especially interested in the plan of selecting buds from the very best bearing trees. One in particular said: 'We all know that in an orchard of all one variety some trees are more prolific than others and the fruit is actually better.'—*From Letter of Geo. M. Smith Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 10, 1912.*

A FINE LOT "The peach trees that I ordered of you came yesterday, November 21st. They are a fine lot of trees and I am much pleased with them. They came through fresh as when they were shipped."—*Letter of Hatson Wakefield, Spaulding, Ill. Nov. 22, 1911*

THE WAY WE PACK "The box of Winfield Raspberry plants came to hand last week. It appears that they got lost after landing at Liverpool and the muddle headed porters forwarded box to Dolgelly in North Wales. It was then sent to Alieystwyth, then to Carmothen and to here. When we opened the parcel we found the contents still damp and in excellent condition. I never saw anything with such roots. They are a revelation to our home grown stuff."—*From letter of Prof. C. W. Jones, Beggelly, Wales, Dec 11, 1911.*

PROGRESSIVE "I am in favor of pedigreed trees first, last and all the time and the fruit grower ought not to be satisfied with anything else."—*From Letter of R. J. Maltby Mentor, Kans., January 20, 1912.*

A GUARANTEE THAT PROTECTS.

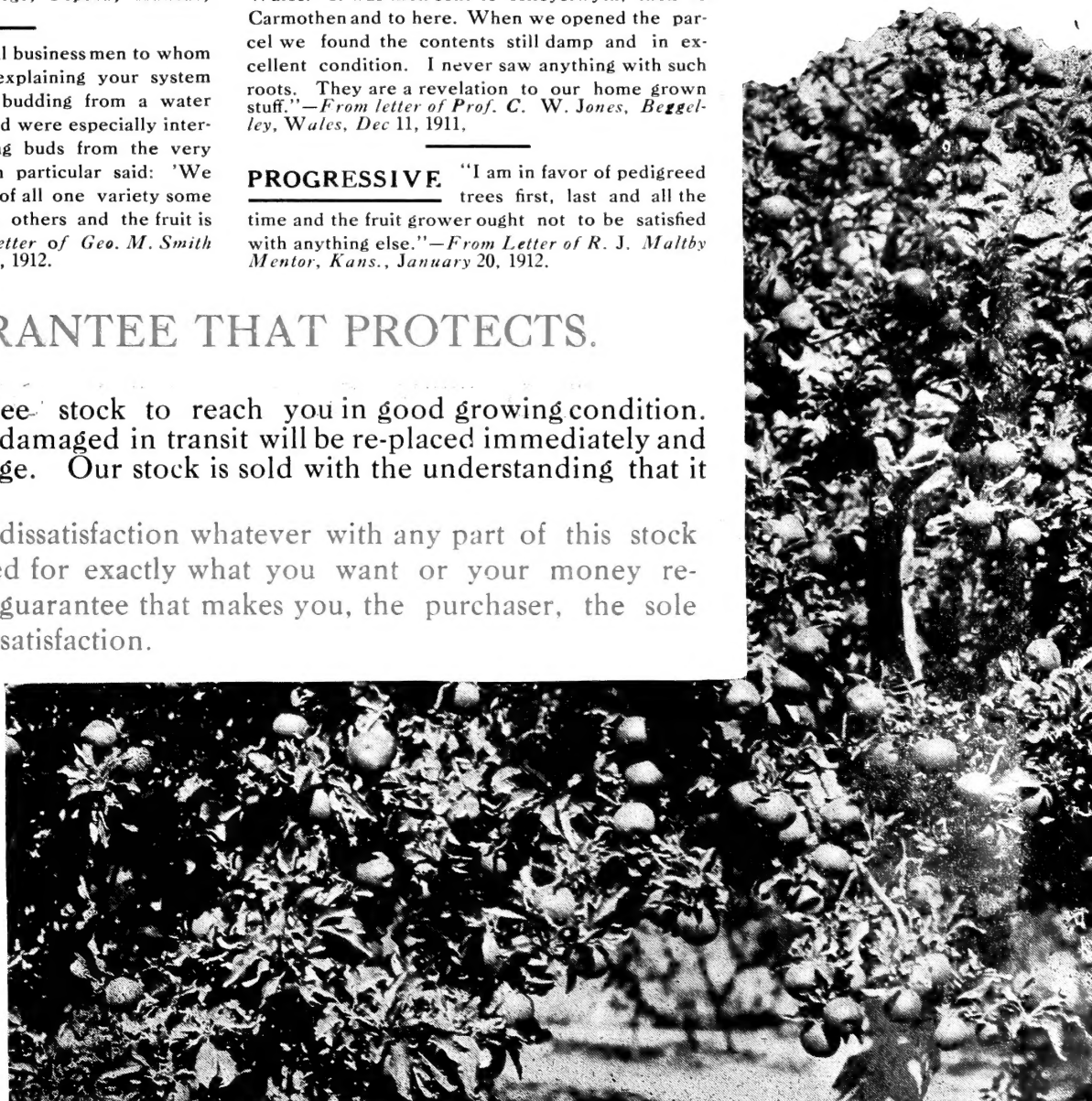
We Guarantee stock to reach you in good growing condition. Shipments lost or damaged in transit will be re-placed immediately and without extra charge. Our stock is sold with the understanding that it must satisfy YOU.

If there is any dissatisfaction whatever with any part of this stock it may be exchanged for exactly what you want or your money refunded. The one guarantee that makes you, the purchaser, the sole judge of your own satisfaction.

Photograph Sectional View of Seven Year Old Parent Jonathan.

Jonathan. A seven year old tree, height 18 ft., spread 14 ft., diameter of trunk 8 inches. Fruited regularly heavy crops. 1910 crop: 11 boxes fancy fruit. Color very dark red. Prize winner 14 different apple shows.

Only 35000 of this blood left in two year old trees.



Men Who Have Been Here and Inspected our Work Personally. Will You Write Them?

H. P. Gould, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Prof. W. J. Sawyer, Forest Depot, Virginia; Henry Bunck, Garden Plain, Kansas; Prof. E. G. Favor, formerly of Columbia University, St. Joseph, Missouri; Prof. A. G. Samuels, St. Joseph, Missouri; Otto Barth of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas; J. G. Bailey, Banker of Quinlan, Oklahoma, who purchased a \$3000.00 order of trees while here. A large list of others if you want more names.

Photograph of Winfield Raspberry. Sole right of introduction purchased from originator

MORE ABOUT PEDIGREED TREES

THEY ALL DO IT: "Several lists of inquiries about your company that I sent out have been answered since I sent in my order. They have all been favorable. Even one from W. S. Thornber, of the Lewiston-Clarkston School, of Lewiston, Idaho, who is in a rival company.—*From letter of Chas. Judd Farley. Feb. 6 1912, Inwood, West Virginia.*

MADE GOOD IN THREE YEARS "I want to say to you that I have been a farmer for 32 years and have found from experience that it pays to raise nothing but pedigreed live stock. I believe just as thoroughly in your pedigreed methods of growing nursery stock and the stock I have planted from you shows it. We used to think that a Winesap apple would not bear for 8 or 9 years. I have three year old Winesaps from your nursery that bore fruit this year.—*From letter of H. Bally, Douglass, Kans., Sept. 29, 1911*

CHEAPNESS THE TROUBLE "Your catalog embodies the idea of propagation of fruit trees that I have held for years. I have fought some wordy battles with nurserymen over their dictum that water sprouts were just as good as any. I suppose as long as we small farmer tree planters demand eight and ten cent trees, growers will be on hand to supply the demand. I intend to send you an order for the trees in time for fall delivery.—*From letter of H. Z. Fowler, Claremore, Okla., June 30, 1911.*

TREES ARE DANDY "Just returned from the farm this evening and saw the trees. In fact I helped the boys get them out of the cellar and unpacked them myself and must say they are the best lot of trees I ever got from any nursery. I was stuck on the roots and the shape of the bodies and tops. In fact they are dandy.—*Letter from A. J. Williams, Kansas City, Mo., November 19, 1911.*

DO WE GET YOUR ORDER?

Send in your order quick while you may procure pedigreed trees. If a single one who investigated our work reports trees not worth fifteen times ordinary stock, you may cancel order.

Our trees may cost a little more; but they are worth it. You can't afford to buy doubtful trees at any price. The assurance of annual crops, of superior quality, of big yields, and the gain in years of fruitfulness make pedigreed trees far cheaper in the end.

"The Winfield black cap has made good with me this year, making a remarkably heavy and vigorous growth of cane and the berries were very large and of fine quality."—*From letter of C. W. Swallow, Oregon City, Ore., Nov. 29, 1911.*





JAPAN BLOOD DWARF—See description page 22

